

You don't rent a car from Britain's most successful car rental company just because we're British.



The facts speak for themselves.

TYPE OF CAR		SWAN NATIONAL	AVIS	HERTZ	GODFREY DAVIS
FIESTA or similar	PER DAY+PER MILE WEEKLY UNLIMITED:	£8.00+6½p £79.75	£8.00+7p £90.00	£7.90+8p £90.00	£8.00+7p £89.25
CORTINA 1.6 L or similar	PER DAY+PER MILE WEEKLY UNLIMITED:	£9.25+9½p £104.00	£10.00+10p £120.00	£9.90+11p £120.00	£10.00+10p £115.50
CORTINA ESTATE 1.6 L or similar	PER DAY+PER MILE WEEKLY UNLIMITED:	£12.00+12p £129.75	£13.00+13p £150.00	£12.90+14p £150.00	£13.00+12p £140.00

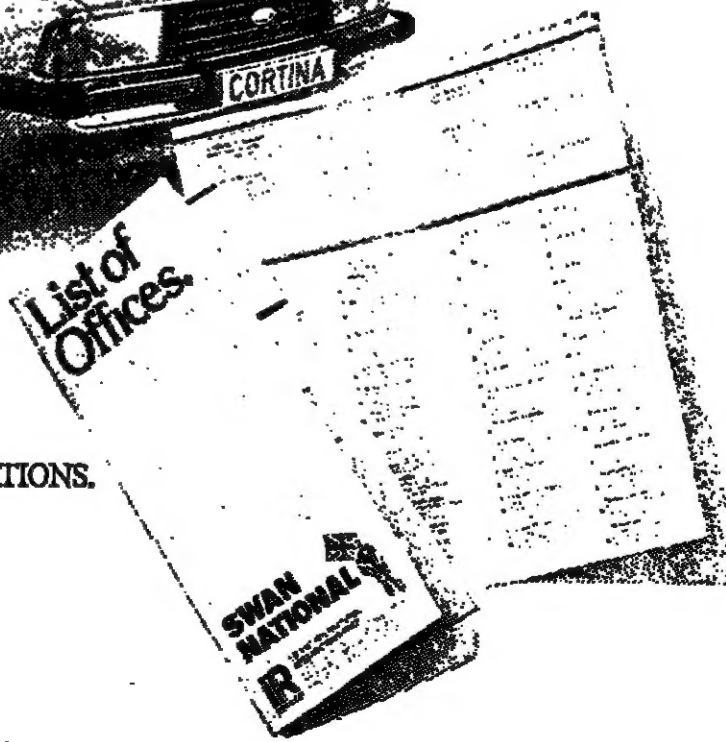
Taken from Tariffs: Swan National-March 1980 Avis-February 1980 Hertz-March 1980 Godfrey Davis-March 1980. VAT is applicable

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO IGNORE THESE RATES.



SWAN NATIONAL IS FORD'S
LARGEST INDIVIDUAL PURCHASER
OF PASSENGER CARS IN BRITAIN.
AND WE'VE 1,000 VANS, TOO.

82 OFFICES NATIONWIDE
AND 42 OF OUR OWN PETROL STATIONS.



Supporting the flag is very important. But you can only do so if you're convinced that it makes sound business sense. With Swan National, it does. And to underline it, our regional managers personally guarantee you the finest service in car rental. Call them. London West, Bob Smith, 01-897 3945. London East, Ernie Cunningham, 01-828 9291. North, Keith Bowles, 061-633 2167. Midlands, Mike Bowcott, 021-459 8971. Scotland, Hamish McGeoch, 041-221 9417. South, Peter Collings, 0628 72533. South West, Graham Clifford, 0272 294647.



SWAN NATIONAL



HOME NEWS

Blair Peach inquest told of a 'hail of missiles'

By Nicholas Timmins

Evidence that a petrol bomb was thrown at a police officer, that a "hail of missiles" was directed at the police, that a girl was struck by a policeman on the head as she fled from him, and that officers struck another witness about the face, was given to the Blair Peach inquest at Hammersmith Coroner's Court in London yesterday.

Miss Lee Tyler, a student, aged 17, of Ladbroke Grove, west London, said that she had heard older Asians arguing with younger ones during the demonstration against the National Front election meeting in Southall last April.

The younger Asians wanted to push over a police coach and Asian women and children were moved to one side before a crate with bottles and stones on it was produced from a side street.

A police van came down the road and picked up the crate. A stone was thrown towards the coach, which, she agreed in cross-examination, seemed to be a signal. "More bottles

and stones were flying everywhere, hitting the coach."

Then a petrol bomb, "a milk bottle with a rag in it" was thrown on to the roof of the coach and ignited before falling off.

The coach was driven away and she moved back into Beechcroft Avenue, the road in which Mr Peach suffered his fatal injury. A police van turned into the road opposite and an officer got out and arrested a small West Indian boy, aged 12 or 13, dragging him into the van.

"People got quite angry about that," Miss Tyler said. "They started throwing things, and some of the stones hit the back of the van and broke the back window of a car."

She went down Beechcroft Avenue and looked back to see the police forming at the top. "A few people threw things, but they stopped and started to run. I heard screech and there was a police van just come to a halt."

"About six policemen got out. Four of five of them were holding truncheons."

Miss Tyler ran into a garden and hid behind the fence, but

realised she might still be seen. She saw her friends not far away, and went with them down the alley. One friend slipped, and Miss Tyler looked back to see a policeman coming.

"I realised he was coming after me, so I carried on running down the alley. I felt a thud on my head and I fell over. I realised that I had been hit."

She was not running very fast, as she was wearing cowboy boots which hurt her. "I was hit from behind across the cheek and the side of the face."

She looked up and saw a policeman still chasing a man who had entered the alley in front of her. Her vision was slightly blurred. When she looked up again, "the man had his back to the wall with his arm up over his face, protecting it."

The man's knee was raised across his body, and the policeman "was just beating him across the knee with his truncheon."

Miss Tyler, who is about five feet tall said she was a member of the Anti-Nazi League and was a member of the Socialist

Workers Party at the time of the events in Southall. She did not go to hospital for a day or two after the incident, in spite of headaches and a split ear, or make a statement to the police, because she was in care at the time and afraid people would get into trouble if it was found she had been at the demonstration.

The police had visited her in July, after interviewing her friends and realising she must have been there.

Mr Harry Tait, aged 33, a student, of Moreton Towers, Acton, London, said that he was at the bottom of Beechcroft Avenue when a blue Special Patrol Group van drove fast down it. Police piled out, some with truncheons raised, some with riot shields.

"There was a general panic," Mr Tait said. A policeman put his arm around his neck and he was thrown to the ground. Another policeman pointed his truncheon at him "like a sword". "He went straight for my groin with it."

He twisted, and the blow struck his pelvis. A third policeman said: "So you like Faki bastards", and

hit him across the face. He protested that he had not done anything and was hit again. His nose and face were bleeding and his mouth was cut.

He did not make a statement to the police until they came to see him in July. In answer to questions from Mr Brian Watling, QC, counsel for the Metropolitan Police, who asked him why he did not report what appeared to be a nasty assault when the police were mounting an exhaustive investigation, he said that what happened to him did not seem particularly significant.

"I was just one of many," he said. "Most people's injuries were much more serious than mine." He did not think he could identify the police officers responsible.

Mr Charles Dean, aged 32, a school caretaker, of Fairbridge Road, north London, told of a police charge in the Broadway, and of a coach with a policeman on board being driven at speed at the crowd and through a police cordon. "It was lucky that no one was killed at the time", he said.

Doctor criticized for not telling relatives

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent

The relatives of a middle-aged woman dying of breast cancer were not told that she was suffering from a fatal illness until a month before she died, the Health Service Commissioner's report, published yesterday, says.

The daughter of the dead woman complained to the commissioner that her mother was persistently misled by her consultant into believing that her prognosis was good and that she, the daughter, had only learnt her mother was fatally ill from the family doctor mentioned in a passing, thinking the family knew.

Mr Cecil Clothier, the Health Service Ombudsman, said that he did not question the consultant's decision not to tell the patient that she was dying because that was a matter for his judgment.

He upheld the complaint that the relatives were not told, however, saying that it was the consultant's normal practice to do so; but he had inadvertently departed from it.

He recommended that medical staff made the relatives were informed or, when they did not accompany the patient, the family practitioner was told.

The commissioner dealt with 67 cases in the eight months up to March 31, 1980, of which some justification was found in 52.

The parents of a premature baby admitted to a special baby

unit complained that it was unreasonable that, because of the visiting practices at the unit, the father had to wait five weeks until the baby's discharge before he was able to hold her; and that the mother's access was limited to one hour a day until she was allowed to feed the baby, a week before the infant was discharged.

Mr Clothier criticized the unit's restrictions on visiting. As a result the area health authority agreed to review the practice about access in cases where a baby was expected to remain in a special care unit for a significant period.

He also upheld the complaint of a general practitioner who had to wait more than two years for an explanation of why the arrangements in his area for out-patient treatment of drug addicts had been changed with the result that no clinic was available for his patients.

The commissioner said the delay and confusion disclosed by his inquiry were deplorable. He considered the authority should take urgent and positive steps to settle arrangements.

The authority did so. In finally replying, it apologized for its shortcomings.

Health Service Commissioner's Fourth Report for 1979-80 (Stationery Office, 65p).

MPs demand: Mr Frank Dobson, Labour MP for Holborn and St Pancras South, has called for reports by the Health Service Ombudsman naming the health authority concerned to be made available to the public and press in the relevant area.

Leading article, page 17

Ambulance men praise planned changes in NHS

By A Staff Reporter

The Government's plan to reorganize the National Health Service would improve emergency and general services, the Ambulance Services Institute says in a report.

The proposal to abolish area health authorities, published in the document, *Patients First*, would improve standards at a time when demands on ambulance services were increasing.

The Institute, one of the main professional ambulance organizations, believes plans for regional funding would remove the ambulance service from the local political arena and allow poorer services to be improved at little extra cost.

The report also recommends further training of ambulance workers to deal with demands caused by the greatly increasing number of elderly patients who require non-emergency transport.

Patients First was strongly criticized recently by the research group, the Outer Circle Policy Unit, which said it would achieve little and cause widespread disruption.

Future of the Ambulance Service (ASU, 28 Little Norton Lane, Sheffield 12, South Yorkshire).

Harassment fear 'detering housing moves'

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Fear of racial harassment on isolated housing estates has deterred people from moving from overcrowded old houses in Southall, London, the Ealing Housing Aid Service said yesterday.

A report detailing the plight of black and Asian families, says the service has "concrete evidence of severe racial harassment on council estates."

The report adds: "It is therefore not surprising that people are extremely reluctant to go to areas like Northolt and Acton, which contain over 50 per cent of the council's total housing stock."

Calling for a great increase in housing provision, the service says: "If families in housing need could afford to buy their way into better housing they would have done so already."

The rapidly shrinking commercial private rented sector provides very little accommodation, especially for black people."

Southall ignored: A report on housing conditions in Southall, a company of civil engineers and contractors, which



Royal Academy hanging day: Members of the hanging committee at work on some of the 3,091 selected exhibits from which the Academy's summer exhibition will be created. They are (left) Frederick Gore, William Scott, Leonard Rosoman, Ruskin Spear and Ian Stephenson.

Tipping on designated site in Glamorgan questioned

By John Young

Planning Reporter

A Welsh council's expected decision to permit the dumping of rubble on a site officially designated as of special scientific interest seems certain to give rise to some embarrassing questions.

The site, in West Glamorgan, is known as Pantysall Fens. According to Dr Tony Cadwaladr, the Nature Conservancy Council's regional officer for South Wales, it forms part of the same hydrological system as the Crumlin Bog near by. The area is an important habitat of rare seedling plants and is classified as of Grade 1 national importance.

In recent months Maurice Bros, a company of civil engineers and contractors, which

has a lease on part of Pantysall, has been using it for unlicensed tipping.

At a meeting with Neath District Council yesterday the company agreed to apply for a licence under the Control of Pollution Act, and Mr Ivor Thorne, the council's clerk and chief officer, said afterwards that he had been given to understand that a formal planning application would also be submitted.

Mr Thorne said he was not aware that the site had been designated.

According to Dr Cadwaladr, however, only three years ago the council sought the NCC's advice on the importance of the site and was granted a compulsory purchase order after a public inquiry.

Invalidity pension pledge given

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

The Government yesterday responded to the growing protests over the proposed cut in invalidity pensions next November by promising to restore the value of the benefit when it was brought into tax.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, made clear in the Commons, however, that the promise depended on economic circumstances.

He said: "I can give the House this assurance about invalidity benefit: when it comes into tax, subject to the availability of resources, we shall put back this benefit to what it would have been had it stayed in step with retirement pension this November."

At face value, Mr Jenkin's statement implied that invalidity pensioners would receive

an increase in November, 1983, of 15 per cent more than retirement pensioners. The Social Security (No 2) Bill, now in standing committee, proposes to give the Government power to reduce by 5 per cent any increase in the value of the benefit when it was brought into tax.

A 5 per cent cut is already proposed for this year as an interim measure until the benefits affected can be brought into tax in 1983. But ministers have admitted that 400,000 invalidity pensioners, more than two thirds of the total, would not pay tax if the benefit was taxable now.

That has led disability organizations to protest both at what they described as an "unfair" and the long-term cut in the benefit.

Mr Jenkin's announcement met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

Mr Jenkin's announcement

met with little enthusiasm. Labour members of the standing committee said that it would still be unfair to subject invalidity pensioners to the 5 per cent cut this year.

Organizations for the disabled said that it was the only logical step for Mr Jenkin.

"It would have been scandalous if he had not given this assurance," Mr Peter Mitchell, head of research at the Royal Association of Disability and Rehabilitation, said.

"It is no great concession if they are going to put invalidity pensions back to square one. It simply means that they are not taking the money away twice," he said.

Labour MPs were preparing last night to press a series of amendments designed to exclude from the proposed cut all people receiving benefits below the tax threshold.

HOME NEWS

Miami air route awarded to Laker

Arthur Reed
Correspondent

Laker Airways has been selected by the Civil Aviation Authority to open a scheduled service between London and Miami in addition to its existing routes, which is already on route.

The authority preferred Laker Air Europe, which also applied for the licence at a hearing in London which ended Monday. It gave no reasons for the decision but said that it would publish them soon.

Sir Freddie Laker, chairman of Laker Airways, said yesterday that the new service would begin on May 22, using McDonnell Douglas DC10 aircraft. Flights would be three times a week, increasing to daily in winter.

The authority's decision came after years of tussles with aviation departments on both sides of the Atlantic. Sir Freddie said that the route to the United States is between London and New York, Los Angeles and Miami.

He said, however, it is not being taken for granted that it will be the right for which it is intended, to fly to Miami from London, Glasgow, Scotland, Gatwick airport, London.

He said the decision, in his authority's view, is in favour of an established route with wide-bodied jets operating transatlantic routes, to Air Europe, which formed only last year and short-range Boeing 737s. A package tour to Europe, he said, would have to leave Gatwick, but would buy time of aircraft later. It was yesterday that it was coming an appeal.

British and two United States airlines are allowed to fly between London and Miami, which has become popular as a holiday destination for many, under an amendment to the 1960 agreement.

Freddie told the hearing that the proposed single fare route ranging from £200 to £300 during the high season, £100 standby in the low season. His airlines would not offer a first-class cabin.

Art man 'out' hospital soon

Keith Castle, the heart transplant patient, who is back at his home, near Canvey Island, after a mild case of pneumonia, is expected to be discharged soon, it was stated yesterday.

Castle, aged 53, lives in London. He is the longest surviving transplant patient. He had a heart transplant last August.

Festival Hall tries to stem tide of ticket touts

Music Reporter

Festival Hall in London increased its efforts to curb the activities of ticket touts who cluster round the Bank concert halls before weekly popular concerts.

The hall's latest monthly campaign carries a warning to ticket buyers to buy tickets from the Bank events at double, or quadruple the face value, often after circulating rumours that tickets are available at the box office.

Boat man is honoured for Brina B rescue

Kenneth Voice, coxswain of the lifeboat, has been honoured for the rescue of the Greek ship, Brina B, which ran aground on Brighton beach in 1977.

The rescue operation lasted 12 hours and during it a wave of the lifeboat so high that it threatened to capsize.

Mr Voice has been awarded the silver bravery medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

RNLI also announced yesterday that a silver medal was awarded to Mr Trevor D. Coxswain of Padstow, in Cornwall, which was awarded last December in recognition of his bravery in saving the life of a child from a sinking boat.

£5 licences proposed to fund national dog warden service

By Richard Ford

A campaign was launched yesterday for the setting up of a national dog warden service paid for by a large increase in the annual licence fee.

The proposed increase in the fee from 37p to £5 would ensure that the cost of operating the scheme would not fall on ratepayers. The cost of a licence has been unchanged since 1878.

The Joint Advisory Committee on Dogs in the City, which announced the plan, said that Britain's estimated 5,500,000 dogs should wear an identity disc showing that they were licensed and dog wardens should be given the right to inspect licences.

It said that the aim of the service, which would be run by district councils, was to reduce the estimated 500,000 strays roaming the country. It would also reduce the burden on the police, who deal with stray dogs.

The Government said in January that it intended to introduce a dog warden service in Northern Ireland. Now the committee wants a commitment that it will introduce legislation in the next parliamentary session for a service covering the rest of the United Kingdom.

Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, and vice-chairman of the committee, said when announcing the proposals in London yesterday: "We believe a dog warden service allied to an increase in the dog licence would be the most practical way of dealing with the problem."

Lassa fever scare at public school

From Our Correspondent

Bristol

Staff and pupils at Clifton College, a preparatory school in Bristol, were under medical observation yesterday after a boy aged 10 had been taken to hospital with suspected Lassa fever.

The boarder had come into contact with nine class mates and staff after flying to Gatwick from Lagos on Friday. He had been on holiday in Nigeria, where his father works as an engineer.

After he had arrived at the school the boy, who has not been named, complained of a high temperature and was taken to the school's medical office, where he was isolated in a ward at Ham Green Hospital, near Bristol, on Monday.

Doctors, led by Dr Ronald Walley, a tropical diseases consultant, have taken blood samples from the boy, who is shrouded in a plastic tent. The results of tests are expected in three or four days.

Arab remanded on Libyan murder charge

An Arab was remanded in custody yesterday to appear at Lambeth Magistrates' Court, London, tomorrow charged with murdering Mr Mahmoud Abu Salan Nafa, a Libyan solicitor, at Ennismore Gardens, Kensington, London, last Friday.

Mabrook Ali Mohammed el-Gidal, aged 29, of Queensway, west London, who appeared at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, also faces three charges under the Firearms Act involving possession of a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver and five rounds of ammunition.

More Home News, page 14

£100,000 fire damage at National Trust priory

Correspondent

A fire, an eighteenth-century priory near Wake, the ancestral home of the Earl of Warwick, was damaged yesterday. Valuable furniture and tapestries were destroyed. Damage is estimated at £100,000.

The fire broke out at about 11.30 on the morning of May 1, when a fire alarm was sounded. The fire was contained by the fire service, but it was not until 11.30 on the morning of May 2 that the fire was finally extinguished.

The fire started in the kitchen, where a fire was lit. It spread to the adjacent room, where it was contained. The fire then spread to the main hall, where it was contained. The fire then spread to the main hall, where it was contained. The fire then spread to the main hall, where it was contained.

Bristol riot inquiry will look for remedies

From Our Correspondent

Bristol

A top-level local investigation into the riot at St Paul's, Bristol, announced in the Commons by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will begin tomorrow.

The 16-member committee, set up jointly by Avon County Council and Bristol City Council, will sit in private to seek ways of preventing similar trouble and improving conditions in St Paul's.

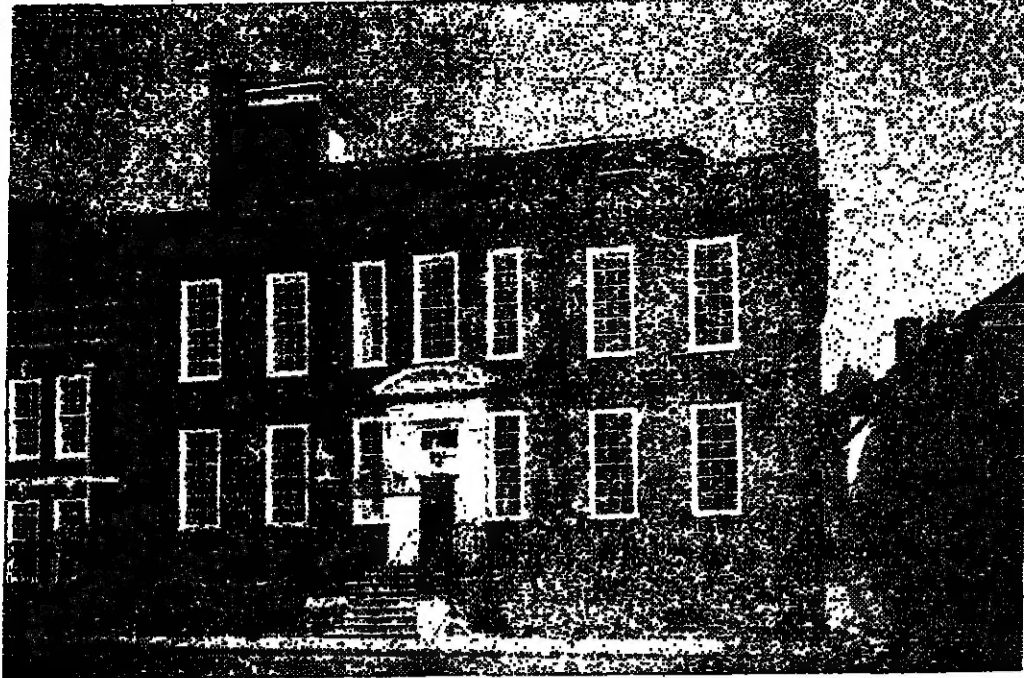
Miss Carmen Beckford, who will represent the Commission for Racial Equality, said yesterday that she plans to call a meeting of all young people living in St Paul's to consider their needs.

"We have already had one meeting, when we investigated what happened on the night of the riots", she said.

Back-up arrangements: Police chiefs and senior Home Office officials will also tomorrow discuss the aftermath of the Bristol riot and the need for fast back-up from neighbouring police forces if unexpected public disorder arises (the Press Association reports).

Mr Whitelaw told the Commons that he had asked his senior officials, with Sir David McNea, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, and the Association of Chief Police Officers in England and Wales, to examine arrangements for handling spontaneous public disorder.

Mr Whitelaw made clear that in no circumstances would he be prepared to contemplate "no-go" areas.



£150,000 restoration appeal: Pallant House, Chichester, for which an appeal for £150,000 has been made so that it can be restored and opened to the public. Built about 1712 for a wine merchant, it is considered an outstanding example of a Queen Anne town house. For the past fifty years or so it has

been used as offices by Chichester District Council, which has agreed to make it available for a display of paintings and period furniture, including a collection belonging to Dr Walter Hussey, former Dean of Chichester. An estimated £70,000 is needed for the first phase of the restoration.

Drugs centre needs £70,000 to survive

By Stewart Tendler

City Roads, a London centre for helping young drug abusers, may find itself homeless unless £70,000 can be found to buy its rented property. The absence of the centre would leave few facilities for barbiturate and alcohol addicts.

The centre began work two years ago to help addicts who

were overdosing, receiving hospital treatment, returning to the streets and overdosing again. Britain's addiction treatment policy is geared to heroin and cocaine abusers, leaving little room for barbiturate users.

Run from two adjoining houses in north London, the centre was established to provide residential care and a referral system. Since 1978

more than 1,200 addicts have passed through it.

The owners of the property want to sell it when the lease expires in the autumn. City Roads has first refusal but has to raise about £70,000. The centre was intended as a three-year experiment with finance from the London Borough Association and the Department of Health and Social Security.

He told the naval doctors who are starting research into those issues: "All this is bound to affect efficiency in a highly technological service, and you have a duty to yourselves and to the nation to solve it."

Sailors told they are too fat to be afloat

From Our Correspondent

Portsmouth

British sailors are too fat and unfit because they drink and smoke too much and get the wrong sort of food, one of Britain's leading experts on diet claimed yesterday.

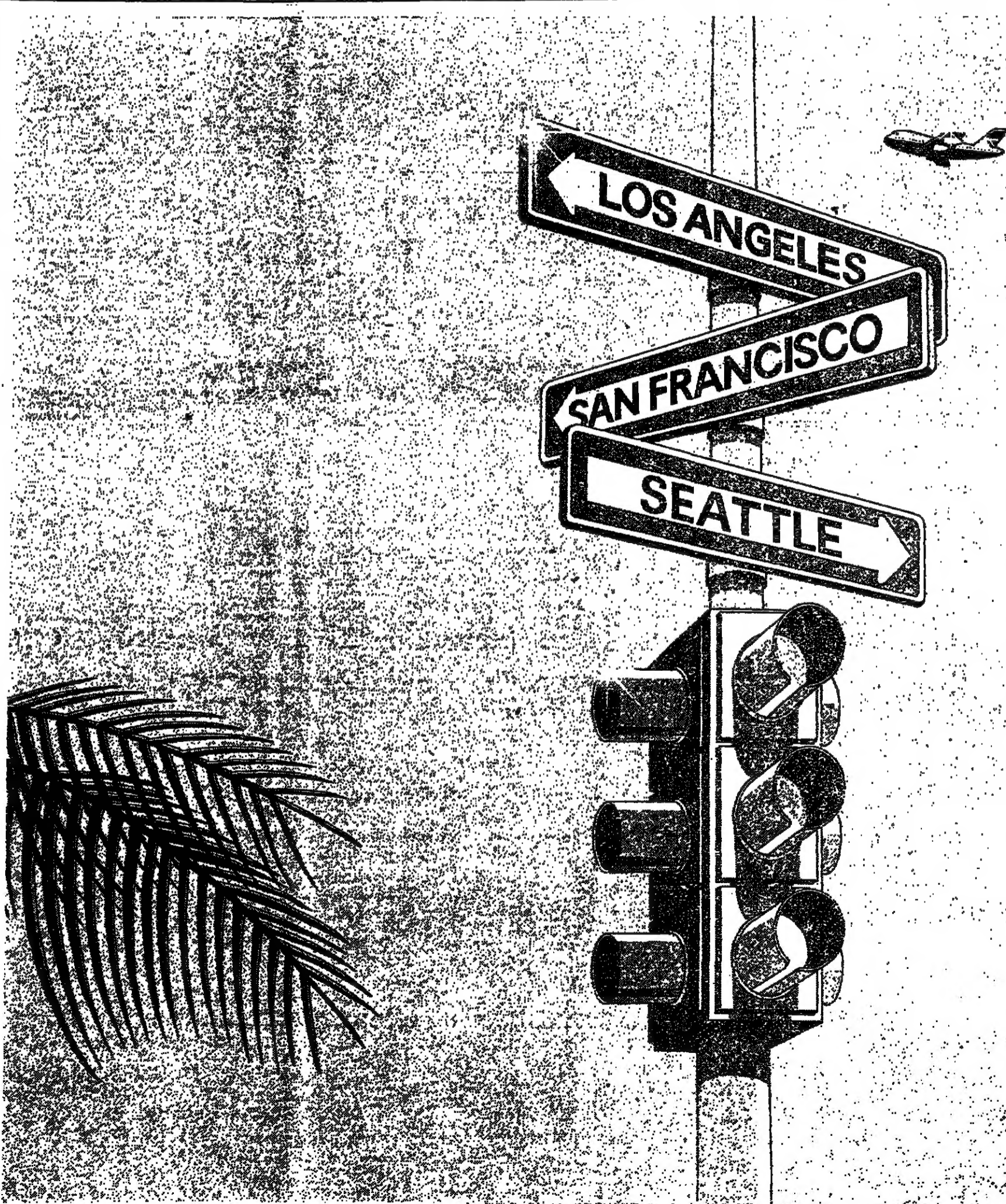
Dr Geoffrey Taylor, of Ilminster, Somerset, who has made an extensive study of diet over 30 years, was speaking bluntly to over a hundred Royal Navy doctors at the Institute of Naval Medicine at Portsmouth.

He told them: "You have a horrible history of neglect of nutrition and if Lord Nelson had not had the foresight to tackle the problem of scurvy with fresh fruit you would not have won the Battle of Trafalgar."

He also said that Captain Scott's ill-fated expedition to the South Pole failed largely because of scurvy due to poor diet.

The doctor said that in the Royal Navy there were many cases of cancer of the mouth, caused by excessive smoking, cirrhosis of the liver, from excessive alcohol, and accidents, again probably caused by drink.

"If you are going to run a modern ship, with all its sophisticated equipment, you should not drink, certainly not for some time before going on duty."



Is there no stopping us?

You've probably noticed we've been spreading our wings lately.

We have, you see, been given the green light to take on a number of new routes.

The latest—to Seattle—means we now offer one of the best services to the West Coast of America.

You now have a choice of three British Airways flights to Seattle each week, together with flights to Los

Angeles and San Francisco every day.

And every one of them is non-stop.

Which says a lot

about the way we operate.

After all, we didn't

get to be the world's largest

international airline by

dragging our heels.

**British
airways**

We'll take more care of you.



WEST EUROPE

EEC partners stunned by Mrs Thatcher's rejection of budget

From Michael Hornsby
Bonn, April 29
Britain's eight EEC partners were still stunned by Mrs Thatcher's rejection yesterday of the Luxembourg budget of what they considered an extremely generous reduction in the British contribution to the EEC budget.

By general consent the summit meeting, in the words of Roy Jenkins, the President of the European Commission, was "extraordinarily close to agreement." At one point the offer of a further £100m by Mrs Thatcher's partners might have clinched the deal.

What went wrong? Many were expecting right, on the inauspicious anniversary of the preceding week's dispute over farm prices, President Giscard d'Estaing of France, in particular, made huge concessions.

guaranteed for a least two and preferably three years, with some commitment to continue thereafter.

The question of duration was vital because it will be at least five to six years before longer-term changes, such as an increase in the proportion of British trade conducted with the Community and a decline in the percentage of EEC funds spent on agriculture, are likely to bring about any natural improvement in Britain's budget position.

The most difficult concession demanded of Mr Thatcher was the proposed 5 per cent increase in EEC farm prices, which would probably add more than £1,000m to the Community's agricultural costs this year and weigh the balance of the Community's spending priorities ever more against British interests.

The offer which Mrs Thatcher refused to accept would have reduced Britain's net contribution to about £225m in 1980 and to £490m in 1981, with a review at the end of that year.

10,000 school workers in strike in France

About 200,000 secretaries, ten workers, cleaners, librarians and laboratory technicians stayed away from schools where they work in a series of strikes which have affected every sector of the French education system during the past week.

It is claimed to be the militancy in 20 years of teachers from schools and colleges went on strike for two last week and on Saturday parents went on strike, refusing to send their children to regular morning classes.

At the end of the week also saw a break of violence at Caen, where police used tear gas to disperse students who had been trying the campus in protest at new measures being introduced to scrutinize foreign students applying for places at universities.

The teachers' strike was as part of a continuing fight for better working conditions and higher pay, though the central issue has been the Government decision to cut classes in keeping with

the fall in the school population.

The strike by the parents, organized by their million-strong federation, was to support a campaign for higher standards and a larger educational budget. The school assistants on strike today were not slow to join the general protest movement.

The campaign by the unions has been growing throughout the present school year. Last term, teachers in private schools joined a one-day strike for the first time.

The Government reaction has, so far, been extremely tough. M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, said in the National Assembly last week that he deplored the action of the strikers which hurt only the children.

M Christian Bouteiller, the Education Minister, pointed out that in the past two months there had been only 26 school-days. "Are we not reaching the time when we will have to ask what is the validity of examinations?" he asked the Assembly.

He said the appeal adopted to mobilize public opinion in all European countries against the stationing of missiles in Europe, for the ratification of the Salt 2 agreements, and other disarmament problems did not exclude any national or international initiatives, on the part of Communists, Socialists or Social Democrats.

The two-day debates attended by delegates from 22 European parties had taken place "with strict respect for the principles of absolute independence".

He said: "We wish to warn against the illusion of believing that by placing Nato and Warsaw Pact on the same footing, one will be able to settle the problems of war and peace in favour of the latter."

Russia was a great military power, and was also arming itself. But the steps taken to step up its defence capacity have never been more than a response to the actions of the West, he added.

Light security for Dutch coronation ceremony

Robert Schuller, a Dutchman, April 29
Juliana of the Netherlands, her subjects and the monarch tonight in a broadcast on radio television. She will be succeeded tomorrow by her eldest son, Crown Prince

the same time police into the Dam Square scene of tomorrow's rites, to seal off a large central Amsterdam to and even, in some areas, riots. Residents there or be able to receive

cles left unattended in rea were being towed edge in Amsterdam this on ruled that the Burgoyne head of the police should take the measure of the main public order. The rest had asked for an immediate judgment against the mea-

sures, which they said were illegal.

Some 3,000 guests, including the Prince of Wales, will attend the investiture. It is well known that the measures have also been taken as a security precaution, while the restricted areas are also being used as staging points for riot police and military units if there is trouble.

Agitation is no longer expected from the squatters who less than two months ago were involved in a running battle with police in the worst rioting in Amsterdam since the 1960s. They fear that they will lose much of the goodwill they now enjoy.



Odd woman out: Herr Helmut Schmidt, Mrs Thatcher and President Giscard d'Estaing giving their versions of events after Monday night's summit.

French say Britain is now isolated from the Continent

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 29

Judging from reactions in this country to the European summit, it is not the Continent which is isolated this time, but Britain, thanks to the unreasonableness and intransigence of her Prime Minister, who could only say "no".

The French believe that as in Dublin, Mrs Thatcher had gambled on her ability to drive a wedge in the united front of her partners, but she failed.

But some commentators suggest that in the coming weeks, such solidarity will be sorely tried if Britain is kept in isolation and the "continentals" try to raise agricultural prices without her.

Mrs Thatcher can at least derive some satisfaction from the fact that she now provokes in France the same strong, sometimes irrational, outburst of feeling as General de Gaulle did with his neighbours when he resorted to the policy of the "empty chair" to block Britain's entry to the EEC.

No one is now tempted to accuse the British Government of taking a back seat, of failing to pull its weight in Europe, of lacking a forceful policy in the Community. It is in fact being accused in some quarters of deliberately stringing out to destroy the Community in its present form, once again from subservience to American interests.

The crisis, this time, concerns

more than hard cash and technicalities, it is, several commentators insist, about the kind of Europe that Britain wants or will not allow to exist without her.

Le Monde even speaks today of the "post Rome Treaty area", picking up President Giscard d'Estaing's disillusioned remark that "British demands, because of their scope and duration, cannot be met within the framework of existing Community regulations".

For the Gaullists, there is a simpler answer. The Community has its rules. Britain has accepted them. If it does not want to observe them, let it pull out.

However, M Jean Lecanuet,

President of the Centre des Démocrates Sociaux, a doughty fighter for European unity, refuses to believe that the worst may come true. "The intransigence of Britain in the defence of narrow interests, prevented agreement," he said. "This is not a conflict between London and Paris but a disagreement between Britain and the Community. That I what makes it serious."

Despite the crisis in Luxembourg, French newspapers have not lost their sharp sense of humour. "Typhoon Maggie sweeps over Europe," France Soir remarks. The socialist Le Matin, under the title "Death or glory poker," writes that "at the end of the game of the

grand European casino... they (M Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt) threw their hands on the table from exhaustion, noting, bitterly, that the rules of poker were definitely not the same in Britain as on the continent."

How could Europe claim to be a model of behaviour, and pose convincingly as the world's conscience over Iran and Afghanistan, when she was unable to reach agreement on a matter of hard cash? is the question raised by many here today. Notwithstanding the gravity of the situation, the Nine are thought to have behaved like carpet dealers.

Britain's action embitters Germans

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 29
Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor and his Government appear deeply embittered at Mrs Margaret Thatcher's rejection of a last-minute effort to reach a compromise on the EEC budget dispute.

The Germans are not going so far as to refuse to discuss the subject again but they firmly believe that any move to save the situation must come now from Britain.

"We are not the ones who should be in the greatest hurry to think about what happens next," Dr Armin Grünewald, a Government spokesman, said. Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry, predicted that "the crisis will now go deep. The British position is now certainly difficult for the other eight to understand," he said.

Herr Schmidt is particularly annoyed at Mrs Thatcher's refusal of what would have amounted to huge and difficult German sacrifices in order to achieve a settlement. Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: Despite the row and recriminations at Luxembourg, the British Government now feels encouraged that the problem of the budget contribution can and will be resolved.

More than that, officials seem confident that there will be no permanently damaging effect to the spirit of European cooperation.

The trouble caused by Mrs Thatcher's decision not to clinch the deal should not be overplayed, it was being said.

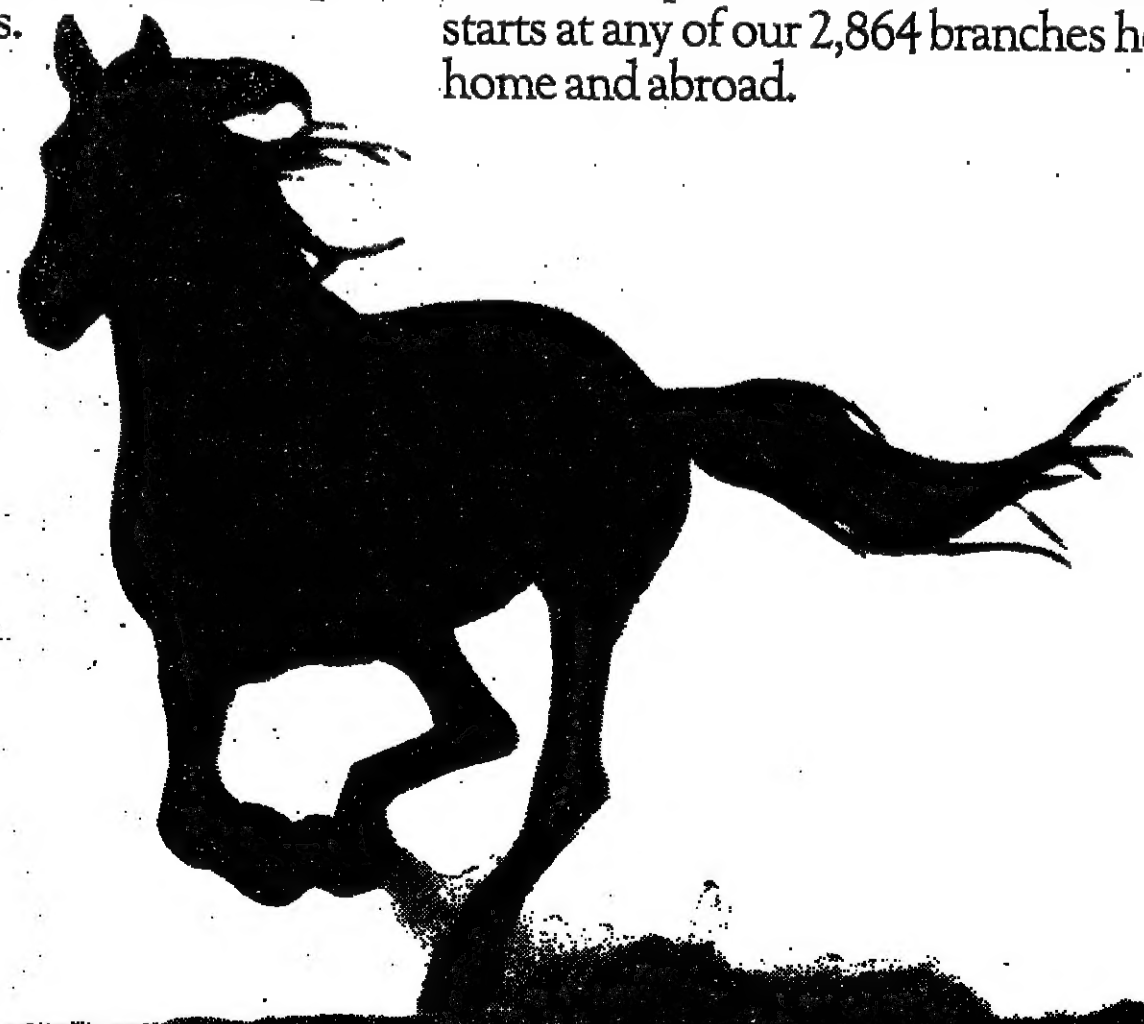
Why use more than one bank to start the world moving?

When you want to do business overseas, it makes sense to use a British bank which understands your domestic market and can also help your company at home in the UK. Lloyds Bank offers more than just an introduction to international markets because, in addition to our long-established worldwide correspondent banking relationships, we've built an international banking group. With £17 billion assets. With more than 500

offices in 43 countries outside the UK.

Companies who use our service around the world get the consistency, the co-ordination, the financial resources and—above all—the control essential in fast-moving international commerce.

Our name may differ from country to country. But, everywhere, we are the Lloyds Bank Group. And access to this strength starts at any of our 2,864 branches here at home and abroad.



At the sign of the Black Horse

LLOYDS BANK

Lloyds Bank Limited

4
HOM
Brit
give
pro

By Michael
Transport
British
sive and
unless the
to more a
financial
Peter Par
his chair
railways
by year in
men's ca
ding the
death was
The f
Rail is t
our financ
bility. S
meaning
improved
The
been bet
financial
be forced
padding
Sir V
prompt
prouse fro
the Minis
said in a
question
that the
Rail wou
within i
limits".
effective
Europea
was no
in tax
In a
senior
freight
made a
before c
1978. T
tax. In
charges
compare
£6.4m, 1
£530m, 1
for.
The
Govern
limit o
houses t
It also

CI
to

By Our
Corres
The Ind
righter
plough
to mak
the ne
and fo
selecti
In
Educ
Arts, t
nized
comin
attem
demat
merce
The
indus
castin
much
uple
Corpo
recru
capit
meet
tradit
devel
gover
The
any

£1
By O
A
port
offer
giver
Lake
indie
Auch
yests
Th
the
Air
line
miss
vice
Mia

M
SE
£2

Fro
Der
N
a bef
for
nuc
yar
Lau
shy
by
19

J
ba
of
no
rel
su
of
m
tr
fo
J
E
b
s
e
v
c

OVERSEAS

Zimbabwe gets a new angle on the news

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, April 29

The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation yesterday began issuing news commentaries under instruction from the new government of Mr Robert Mugabe. Read for the first time at lunchtime by a black announcer, the commentary recalled that April 28 was the fourteenth anniversary of the "famous Sinoia battle when the first shots of liberation were fired".

The commentator went on: "The struggle, bitterly and determinedly fought by our seven heroes at Sinoia on April 28, 1966 opened a bittersweet chapter in the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against the chains of colonialism, imperialism and oppression—the military front".

It had "marked a new era in the political struggles of our people" and was "the first serious challenge to the political, military and economic domination of the colonialists in Zimbabwe".

"The blood of our seven heroes spilled in the Sinoia battle watered the tree of independence and freedom of the toiling people of Zimbabwe," the commentator said, carrying on in similar vein for several minutes.

It went on to say that it had been argued that had it not been for Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, Zimbabwe could not have attained independence. "What a mockery to the military struggle of the people of Zimbabwe," the commentator said. The British had been forced to convene the Lancaster House conference by the "resolute waging of the armed struggle by the people and their Liberation Army".

Recently, the showing of a television film favourable to the guerrillas when operating in Mozambique during the seven-year war caused a furore. Whites claimed that such actions did not conform with the Prime Minister's pleas for reconciliation between both warring sides.

The Herald newspaper office's switchboard was swamped yesterday with calls from white whites. One caller said: "If this is Mr Mugabe's idea of reconciliation, then I am leaving the country."

Zia talks in China to include arms

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, April 29

President Zia ul-Haq is leaving Islamabad on Friday for a seven-day state visit to China. He will head a civil and military delegation and go on to North Korea for a three-day visit.

The visit is at the invitation of Chairman Hua Guofeng.

Accompanying General Zia will be his wife, Mrs Ghulam Ishaq Khan the Finance Minister.

President's visit deflates Mr Kennedy's Texas hopes

From Frank Vogl
San Antonio, Texas
April 29

Senator Edward Kennedy held his presidential campaign rally here last night, as voters prepared for the Texas primary ballot on Saturday, but President Carter stole the headlines.

The President, making his first trip from the Washington area since the hostages were taken in Iran 178 days ago, visited San Antonio briefly the hopes of those working here for the Kennedy campaign.

The President emphasized that his trip had no political purpose. He said he was concerned solely with visiting the five injured American soldiers who took part in the rescue attempt in Iran last week and

who are now in two military hospitals here.

The President made no political speeches, refused to meet campaign workers and even let the Mayor of San Antonio know that he did not expect or desire a formal welcome.

Mr Carter flew to a military base, saw the soldiers, made some brief remarks about his determination to free the hostages and, less than two hours after his arrival, flew back to Washington.

That this trip should coincide with Senator Kennedy's arrival here was probably a coincidence. But one, all the same, that vividly illustrates the power over the press that the White House incumbent enjoys. And television and newspaper

coverage is the key in American politics.

Yesterday's San Antonio newspapers ran banner headlines announcing the President's impending visit, today's papers were dominated by the visit and tomorrow's may be full of a campaign visit by Mr Carter.

Senator Kennedy came a distant second in media attention. Anderson boost: About 32 per cent of Americans say they might vote for Mr John Anderson who says he will stand as an independent candidate in the November 4 presidential election, a nationwide poll has indicated. Mr Anderson left the race for the Republican Party's nomination last week—AP.

Nevertheless, this is one part of Texas where Senator Kennedy does have a chance. The

Lone Star State has by and large little time for New England liberals, but more than half of San Antonio's population is Mexican-American and it is to them that the Kennedy campaign is directed.

The objective here is to get as many supporters as possible into party caucus meetings on Saturday night. It is at those meetings that delegates to the national party conventions will be chosen and the primary ball for itself is of little significance. The Kennedy forces are making a big effort to ensure that Mexican-Americans go to the caucus meetings.

An important asset for Senator Kennedy is the help of Mr Cesar Chavez, a Californian who has become a leading Mexican-American figure after

organizing farm workers into trade unions in his home state. He and Mrs Joan Kennedy stood at the senator's side as the candidate addressed a rally of about 1,000 people in the picturesque market square.

Senator Kennedy was tired and losing his voice, but he made an emotional and impassioned speech that was a tremendous reception. He was constantly interrupted, sometimes for prolonged periods, with chants of "we want Kennedy".

He kept to economic issues, did not mention Iran and appealed to those with low incomes to support him as he, rather than President Carter, stood for liberal Democratic Party values.

Mrs Lila Cockrell, the Mayor of San Antonio, who says she is not a member of either party, but is sufficiently shrewd to have been elected to her office three times, said in an interview that President Carter enjoyed the support of most Democratic Party leaders in the state. She thought the President would carry Texas, although Senator Kennedy would do well with Mexican-Americans.

The Mayor said she did not expect Mr George Bush to do well in the Republican primary, although he lives in Texas. She agreed with reporters who suggested that Mr John Connally would have been an important challenger, but that as he has withdrawn, Mr Ronald Reagan should win Texas easily.

Mr Gurdus tunes in to world's secrets

From Christopher Walker
Tel Aviv, April 29

Mr Michael Gurdus is a shy, unassuming Israeli journalist with a flair for electronics who rarely works outside the cramped confines of his flat in Tel Aviv. But at the age of 35, he can already boast of obtaining more world exclusives than most correspondents of twice his age and experience.

His latest triumph came early last Friday when he was able to inform listeners to Kof Israel, the country's Hebrew language radio service that the fleet of C-130 transport aircraft involved in the American's abortive rescue of the hostages had taken off from a military airfield on the outskirts of Cairo.

Although the story was hastily discredited by the Egyptian Prime Minister, Mr Gurdus stood by his claim and was vindicated. "The details never worried me," he said today. "In 1976, the Egyptians flatly denied my report that one of their planes had crashed hijacked, but they soon had to admit it was true."

Most of the disinformation of the American Government's report on the C-130s was just part of the detailed picture about the mission which the correspondent, Mr Gurdus, was able to glean with the aid of his formidable array of monitoring equipment at one floor of his flat.

He also noted that the aircraft, retitled as Masters, off duty from the Egyptian Air Force, had been used as an important communications centre and that the airborne command post (code-named "cathode") of the Americans took off from and landed at Ramat in Turkey.

By somehow managing to intercept the American's general channel, Mr Gurdus became one of the first people in the world to know of the many disasters overtaking the attempt to rescue the American hostages, including the fact that four of the C-130s had been lost contact with the airborne command post and that one was burnt out in an accident.

"From all that I could discover, the operation was a tremendous mess," he said.

Mr Gurdus is fluent in Arabic, English, French, Polish and Russian. He first acquired the taste for his unusual style of reporting from his father, a crippled journalist who escaped from Warsaw in 1939 and later covered the Second World War in Germany and communications from his home in Tel Aviv.

Mr Gurdus is now employed by the Israeli Broadcasting Authority and has tracked by radio most of the main hijacking dramas of recent years. He was first to report the seizure of the French aircraft that led to the raid at Entebbe and the storming of a Lufthansa jet in Somalia by German commandos.

He still considers his biggest success to be the interception of plans for help, broadcast by Archbishop Makarios from Paphos after he had been overthrown. The interception eventually led to the archbishop's rescue.

American complaint: The United States has complained to Israel about Mr Gurdus reporting details of the Iran mission before the White House did. Israeli officials said today: "We're not a spy agency."

Botha warning as 400 pupils are arrested

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, April 29

Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, today adopted a tough line towards the spreading boycott of classes by Coloured (mixed race) high school pupils. He said that people who tried to "push the Government around behind the uniforms of school children" would get hurt.

Speaking on the second day of a debate in Parliament, he said that extra-parliamentary action would be met with the full might of the state. Anyone who resorted to such action was likely to get hurt, he said, and if there were some unfortunate consequences they should not resort to recriminations.

As Mr Botha was speaking, about 400 Coloured children were appearing in a magistrate's court in the Johannesburg Coloured suburb of Newlands after a demonstration by more than 2,000 pupils from four high schools had been broken up by the police. The pupils were charged with offences under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They were arrested near Westbury High School in Newlands where they had gathered to hold a meeting as part of the nationwide protest against the inferior standard of Coloured education.

Police ordered the crowd to disperse and most pupils did so, but a group of about 400 started pelting police with stones and eggs. The police, in camouflage uniforms with riot

guns and gas masks, then moved in and arrested demonstrators. A police spokesman said force was not used. However, parents and teachers claimed that the police made at least three baton charges to disperse the students. It was also alleged that the police climbed over the school fence to disperse children who had gathered in the school grounds.

Mothers told journalists that they and their children had been maltreated by the police. One said that she and her daughter had been hit after the police had threatened to break down the front door of their house. Another said she had been beaten although she was six months pregnant.

However, Brigadier J. Swaneepoel, the commander of the riot police, said batons had not been used. "The school children were assembling illegally," he said, "they were arrested for obstructing the Riotous Assemblies Act. It is as simple as that," he said.

In Pretoria, classes at eight schools in the black township of Mamelodi were disrupted when groups of black pupils moved from school to school urging a boycott. Their action came after the detention yesterday of nine people who participated in a demonstration in support of the coloured pupils. About 1,000 students of the University of Cape Town today staged a protest march in sympathy with the coloured pupils. University students in Durban held protest rallies.

Europe has 'vital' role to play in alliance

Continued from page 1

combined strategy, we will be unable to check Soviet aggression in the Third World."

It used to be said that the sun never set on the British Empire. Now it could be said that the sun never sets on the advancing frontiers of the new Soviet empire.

Whereas 30 years ago the Soviet Union posed a threat in Europe, the frontiers of confrontation had now become worldwide and the Russians had the capacity to project their power on a global scale. Soviet aggression in Africa, Latin America, Afghanistan and the Middle East was "as much an attack on the Western alliance as would be an assault on Europe itself".

With the United States losing military parity with the Soviet Union, a far greater increase in defence spending must be introduced or "by 1985 or sooner the United States will be in a position of decisive strategic nuclear inferiority to the Soviet Union", Mr Nixon said.

The strength of the Western alliance has always been its indivisibility, Mr Nixon said, the clear warning that an attack on one would be construed as an attack on all. Because the challenge had broadened, the West had to extend that concept of indivisibility to encompass the Western interests that span the globe: "We must plan together and act together... to develop a total response to those who wage total war against us."

One of the Russians' strengths was that they coordinated their tactics militarily, economically and diplomatically. The West must do the same.

An alliance which could not develop a common policy to deal with threats to its interests outside its geographical borders would not survive, Mr Nixon said.

Criticisms of Carter strategy on increase after Vance resignation

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 29

Committees of Congress convened in closed session today to examine different aspects of the attempted rescue of the American hostages in Tehran and Mr Cyrus Vance's resignation.

The political post-mortem examination of the affair has been quiet so far, but will soon get far more noisy, today's newspapers are full of savage criticism of the President and politicians will soon follow the newspapers' example.

The New York Times argued that Mr Vance resigned, not just because he opposed the rescue attempt, but "because he knows more than the rest of us about the President's mood and the drift of his policy in these days of frustration."

The columnists are harder still. Mr Joseph Kraft writes: "Behind that intrinsically risky

mission, its poor timing and pathetic consequences, there lies a single massive condition from which everything else derives. That is the sanctimonious moralism of Jimmy Carter."

Others are equally critical. The failure of the rescue, Mr Vance's resignation seems to have freed them from months of inhibition over criticising the President's handling of the crisis.

Members of Congress have heaped praise on Mr Vance for making a decision of principle. Envoy returned: Mr Thomas Watson, the American Ambassador, left Moscow today to return to Washington, on what was officially described as personal business (Michael Binyon writes). He is an aid and close friend of Mr Cyrus Vance, and it is thought he may wish to discuss his resignation with him.

What will we do if this raid fails and the power of the United States is further humiliated? he must have asked Mr Carter. "What do we do if we get the hostages, but we get Iran to collapse, driving it into Soviet arms?"

"There are, indeed, the risks Mr Carter's policy now runs. The President counts on responsible Iranians to save Iran from the dismemberment that Mr Brezhnev openly warns about. Mr Carter decided this month to put the stature of the United States at stake even he safety of the hostages."

The newspaper concludes that Mr Vance should give his reasons for resigning, instead of playing the good team player, the lawyer, and keeping silent.

Japan's aging leader loves TV drama, Western food

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, April 29

Emperor Hirohito, the world's longest reigning monarch, celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday today amid signs that he suffers from the same fears and foibles as his subjects.

Standing behind bullet-proof glass windows on a balcony of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo today, Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako waved to a crowd of 70,000 cheering Japanese who swarmed into the palace grounds this morning to get a glimpse of their aloof monarch.

Times have certainly changed since Japan's monarchy was shrouded in an aura of mystery and the ruler was deified. In fact, the Japanese public first heard the voice of their "god-king" 35 years ago, when Emperor Hirohito broadcast Japan's declaration of surrender to the Allies. It was a year later, in 1946, that Asia's most powerful monarch renounced his family's 2,000-year-old claim to divinity.

But the privacy and position of Japan's imperial family have remained inviolable subjects for the past three decades. Today, as Emperor Hirohito enters his eightieth year, modern Japan was informed officially, for the first time, that



Emperor Hirohito: Renounced claim to divinity.

the country's one-time divine ruler possesses some endearing human traits.

For instance, the imperial chamberlains have just published a diary to reveal that Emperor Hirohito is apparently scared of thunder. He is also an avid fan of television drama and pretzels and eggs to Japanese breakfast.

A Japanese magazine, Jossi Jishin, claims that the last

active surviving leader of the Second World War, he prefers his Mickey Mouse watch to many of his other timepieces. According to the magazine, the watch with the figure of the familiar cartoon painted on its face, was presented to Emperor Hirohito during a visit to Disneyland five years ago. He has been photographed wearing it at public functions and has given it as a gift to his grandchildren.

Kyuchiu Jifu Monogatari (The Diaries of the Imperial Chamberlain), published recently with the blessing of the Emperor, reveals that the Emperor has worn Western clothes, three-piece suits, since he first visited Europe in 1921. In spite of a public campaign he has refused to wear a kimono or Japanese attire.

The moment thunder started rumbling the Emperor dropped everything, including his umbrella he had been offered, and dashed back to the villa as fast as he could. The chamberlain was badly outpaced and failed to catch up with the Emperor, according to the book.

An avid fan of television drama, the Emperor only turns his set off on war memorial days and September 1, the anniversary of the day that the Kanto earthquake destroyed Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923.

Turkish ban on rallies as violence goes on

Ankara, April 29.—Troops and police arrested 493 students and workers and 87 teachers here during a day of scattered violence after a ban on May Day rallies in major cities, the military authorities announced.

They said 1,500 people were detained during the day but most were released after questioning. Firearms, ammunition, grenades, phoboy-trapped placards and gas masks were found after troops evacuated a number of high schools. Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Opposition leader and former Prime Minister, said the ban was "very wrong, very dangerous" and could "provoke people into reacting contrary to democracy and any May Day incidents could later be used to curb workers' rights".

In one incident today students protesting against the ban threw furniture from windows before troops moved in and evacuated them. They were believed to have been taken to an Army barracks outside Ankara for questioning.

More than 300 left-wing workers were detained after occupying a State minerals research institute on the outskirts of Ankara to protest against the Government's "anti-worker policies". They set fire to the plant's rubber storage depot.

There were scattered incidents at other factories and high schools around Ankara. More than 100 other students or workers were detained.

In the western resort of Izmir an anti-Communist Nationalist Movement Party was shot dead. Since the beginning of the year an average of 10 people have died every day in political violence.—Reuter.

Leban on militia leader injured in mine blast

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, April 29

Major Saad Haddad, the Christian militia leader in Southern Lebanon who has been peace keeping forces there, was injured today when his Jeep hit a landmine.

He was taken by helicopter with three other injured militiamen to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa, Israel, where his injuries were described as slight.

Israel Radio said the major was following the tracks of the terrorists discovered at noon south of Tybbeh in the central sector of the area under his control. The terrorists fled to the area of operation of the Nigerian contingent of Unifil where the major's Jeep hit the mine.

United Nations headquarters in Jerusalem denied the major was in a Unifil area and said it happened "on the border line." Major Haddad said "many are waiting for my death but I will not give them the pleasure."

Mr Karamanlis favoured to win presidential vote

From Mario Modiano
Athens, April 29

It now seems certain that Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, will be elected President of Greece on May 5, following today's second unsuccessful ballot in Parliament. He will assume his new duties a few days later after taking the oath of office.

Although the five-year term of President Ioannis does not expire until June 20, both the President and Mr Karamanlis agree that in view of the tense international situation, any delay in the changeover would serve no useful purpose. President Tsatsos, therefore, intends to resign shortly after Mr Karamanlis's election is confirmed.

In today's second ballot of the presidential election Mr Karamanlis received 181 votes, 19 short of the two-thirds majority still required in this round, but more than enough for the third and final ballot due to be held next Monday.

Mr Karamanlis today received two votes more than in the first count. Significantly, he again refused to vote for himself, and walked out when the voting began. This probably also lost him the vote of an independent deputy who supported him in the first ballot, but became a free vote by the Prime Minister's abstention that he had said he would cast a blank if Mr Karamanlis withdrew.

Additional support for Mr Karamanlis came from two independent deputies who have cast blank last week, as well as from one of the four Social Democrats who disagreed with the party line not to vote for Mr Karamanlis and was promptly expelled.

Another small party, the Democratic Centre Union, which has already suffered one defeat, kept the remaining deputies out of today's session evidently to prevent further losses.

Britain opposes Gulf blockade

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The total opposition of Britain and her European partners to any kind of military action being taken by the United States to secure the release of the hostages in Iran was made clear in the House of Commons yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The Prime Minister's call for a political solution came against the background of the resignation of Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, and his warnings that President Carter could be preparing new military moves in the Gulf.

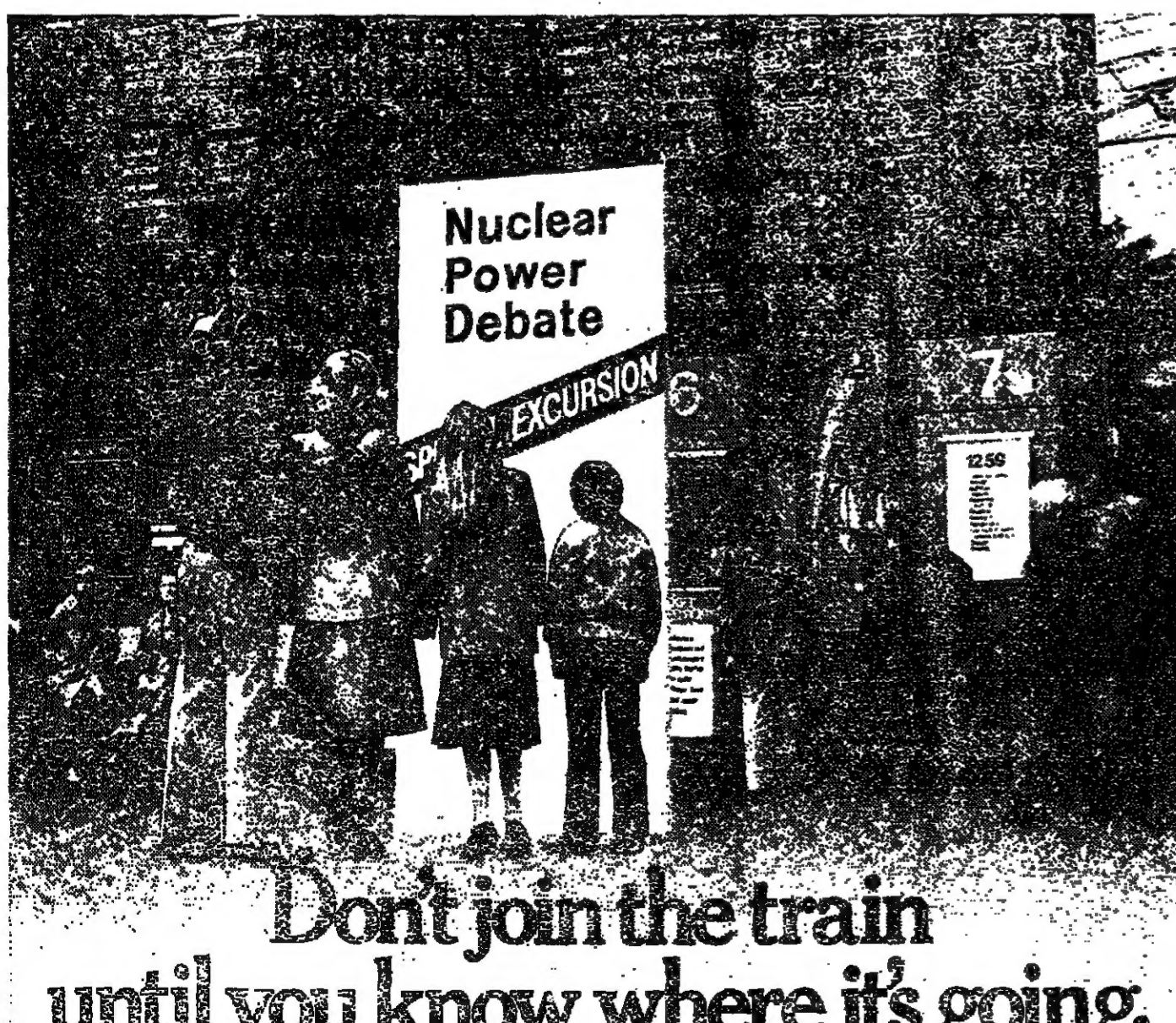
For the first time Mrs Thatcher backed on this point by Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, and made a clear distinction between military action and the attempt to rescue the hostages.

That, said the Foreign Secretary, was a legitimate operation, while the Prime Minister told the Commons that the rescue attempt should be distinguished

from military intervention. Mr Callaghan urged that there should now be a period of quiet diplomacy away from the glare of television cameras. He said, "had no right to hold us hostage in any circumstances, but as long as it were held in the full glare of publicity there would be every attempt to make the most of it."

But while the Commons united in its opposition to a military action, Mrs Thatcher is reported to have said that the use of support for the United States could be strengthened by proved consultation proceeded at a higher level between Europe and America.

It seemed that Britain not consulted over the use of Diego Garcia base. Mrs Thatcher said the Prime Minister would consult the United States would consult the British Government, but when it came to the organization of a rescue operation any country using of force would be ill-advised to reveal it, even in confidence, to a number of other na-



Don't join the train until you know where it's going.

Deciding where to place your sympathies in the nuclear power debate can be a bit like catching a train — consulting the indicator board saves a lot of confusion.

And so many people say so much about nuclear power these days that even the most astute observers can end up puzzled.

So to help you judge whether you are on the right lines, we have available a wide range of booklets on nuclear power. Quite simply, we want our

critics — and our supporters — to be fully informed.

Fill in and return the coupon below and we'll send you your set of booklets — free.

Please send me information on nuclear power

Name _____
Address _____

To: The Nuclear Power Information Group,
30 Millbank, London SW1P 4RD. T4

VERSEAS

Search continues for
casualties of sea
 Exodus from Cuba

By Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 29

The United States Coast Guard picked up two bodies in a capsized cabin cruiser he sank between Cuba and Florida yesterday, and continues to search for other victims of the sea. At least a dozen boats were overturned by high waves Sunday and Monday. By one estimate, 44 people have been rescued.

Governor of Florida has ordered the state's two southernmost counties to be closed to refugees. Meanwhile, United States Government refuses to accept refugees from the ferrying of refugees by West Coast fishing boats carrying as many as 100 people. The Coast Guard yesterday. Those boats to pick up people who are told they run the risk of heavy fines, but no appears to be taking the very seriously.

Out of 3,000 refugees had been taken to Key West by the end of last week, brought by a small American craft, and pleasure boats. There were about 10,000 refugees at the Cuban port of Mariel, taken off.

Boats from Florida are mainly by people looking for a better life in Cuba. President Castro is trying to leave Cuba to join Juan Clark, of Miami College, about three years of those leaving are the embassy. The rest are those of those on the boats.

Senator Clark brought two refugees to Washington yesterday to tell their story at George Washington University. They were Domingo Rodriguez, a professor of linguistics at Havana University, and Enrique Hernandez, a teacher.

Mr Rodriguez lost his job last year when he was asked to join the Cuban government.

From Michael Leapman
Kingston, Jamaica, April 29

A joke current in Jamaica is that the country now has not only a national flower, a national bird and a national tree, but a national salute—the outstretched palm.

It reflects the bitterness Jamaicans feel that their country is best known internationally for its nearly desperate search for loans to plug its payments gap.

The search intensified last month when Mr Michael Manley's Government decided that it could not make the additional sacrifices demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a resumption of the assistance suspended when Jamaica failed one of the periodic tests. It has managed to raise some money from sympathetic countries but not enough to cover the gap, estimated at \$300m (£130m).

The latest loan attempts are reported in the newspapers daily. If the news is good, the applicants are accompanied by a photograph of the ministers putting pen to paper.

There were few smiles last week when Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department suspended guarantees for exports to Jamaica. This means that nearly all exports from Britain must be paid for in cash which Jamaica does not have.

The foreign exchange shortage is having especially grave effects in the food shops. Shopping has become a long and frustrating business.

The foreign exchange shortage is having especially grave effects in the food shops. Shopping has become a long and frustrating business.

Both men said that they left because of the political, social and economic repression in Cuba. Senator Rodriguez said that if young people are not ideologically sound they are not allowed to enter university; he had to practise a deceit to complete his education.

They complained of the tyranny of the police and of the local CDR whose members spy upon people and control their movements.

Professor Clark said that most of the embassy refugees were under 30. They included an unusually high proportion of coloured people (about 35 per cent) and seemed mainly to have lived near the embassy.

The influx of Cubans to the embassy began when 25 people burst through the police guard. A policeman was killed, possibly by another guard shooting at the refugees. The Government then withdrew the guards from the embassy.

There are about 450,000 Cubans in Florida and they are welcoming the refugees with open arms.

I for police
cer 'expecting
st' in Delhi

By Our Correspondent
Delhi, April 29

Delhi High Court today interim bail to Mr Sharma, a senior superintendent of police.

Sharma had approached the court expecting he would be released at any moment. As he had been pressured to give evidence against Mr J. C. Shah, who headed the mission inquiring into the rule of law in India's Ministry, and her son, Raj Gandhi.

Mr Sharma said that on April 29, a case was against him "and other known and unknown" as basis of a complaint by Mr Bhinder on February 15.

He insisted that Mr Sharma's complaint was a "hoax". Mr Sharma claimed to have been approached by Mr Bhinder, who had told him that the case was to help him in giving evidence to Mr Justice Shah.

Local media: Local media and migrant workers today in Imphal, capital of the north-eastern Manipur despite a 48-hour curfew on the town yesterday. More than 3,000 people belonging to minority communities evacuated from their homes in Imphal after riots and swept the town yesterday.

Police were called out to police who used batons and tear gas to disperse the mob in yesterday's riot.

Hongkong home
loans offer by
Chinese banks

By Our Correspondent
Hongkong, April 29

For the first time two Communist banks have joined a major Hongkong public finance project to offer home loans for Hongkong residents.

Local branches of the Peking-owned Bank of China and Nanhai Commercial Bank have joined 14 other banking and finance companies in the Hongkong Government's Home Ownership Scheme.

This participation in Hongkong welfare programmes is welcomed as further evidence of growing Chinese involvement in the stabilization of the colony's future.

Thais will use Japanese money to flood
rail line that killed allied war prisoners

By Neil Kelly
Khaosai, April 29

Some of the increased loans and grants that Japan is making this year to Thailand will help pay for a new hydroelectric dam, which is being built at Khaosai on a portion of the Japanese military railway constructed by allied prisoners during the Second World War when featured in the film *The Bridge on the River Kwai*.

Much of the £115m—nearly double the amount last year—that Japan is providing will be spent on irrigation and other agricultural development schemes.

Not far from the border of Burma are Australian, Irish, Italian, Swiss and Thai engineers and technicians already at work on the dam. When completed at a cost of £150m in 1984, it will flood 230 square miles of ricefields, forest and villages in the valley of the Khaosai river.

More than 12,000 people must be rehoused on higher ground. Monsoon rains in the middle of the year frequently flood the area as waters rush

Queues at American Embassy visa section are longer than those in the food shops
Scarcities reflect Jamaica's desperate cash crisis

From Michael Leapman
Kingston, Jamaica, April 29

Housewives, unable to find more than a few items of what they need on the shelves, spend hours lurking near the door to the supermarket storage areas hoping that consignments of scarce items are about to be released.

At Wong's supermarket in New Kingston, a dozen or more waiting women fell with enthusiasm on a carton of instant macaroni as it was brought out. Some bore one or two tins triumphantly to the checkout, while others continued the vigil in the hope of soap, salt, sugar, flour, rice, or any other of the scarce commodities which they must otherwise buy on the black market.

Police patrolled the entrance to guard against disturbances which have occasionally occurred. Dozens of factories, notably clothing manufacturers, have had to close down because they cannot get foreign exchange for raw materials. Unemployment, which has occasionally occurred, is hovering around 30 per cent, is thus increasing.

Even when the Government gives permission for the release of foreign exchange for essentials, the banks may simply have none. That is why the *Jamaica Daily News*—ironically the newspaper which supports the Government—had to suspend publication for two days last week when it ran out of newsprint.

The scarcities have hastened the exodus of middle class Jamaicans to the United States, which has led to a shortage of skilled labour and management. The queues at the visa section

at the United States Embassy are longer than those in the food shops.

The IMF demand which Mr Manley and his colleagues decided they could not meet was that they should further cut public expenditure by cancelling some social programmes and laying off about 10,000 government workers. Mr Manley has called an election on the issue and polling is expected in the late summer.

Mr Eric Bell, the Finance Minister, resigned when the IMF negotiations broke down. His successor, Mr Hugh Small, says that many previous dealings with the IMF "saw the halting and in some instances the reversal of policies and programmes that were part of the



Mr Manley: going to the polls.

effort to transform the Jamaican economy and build up the state sector. . . . The price they were trying to extract was not a price which any government which believes in democracy would pay."

Mr Edward Seaga, the leader of the opposition Jamaica Labour Party said: "Economically we do not see how the country can last until August or September. . . ."

Mr Small is on the left of the ruling People's National Party. As a result of the cancellation of the IMF arrangement the left-wingers now dominate the Cabinet.

This sharpens the distinction between the parties as the election approaches. Mr Seaga believes much of the country's trouble can be attributed to Mr Manley's flirtation with Cuba and the non-aligned movement, which frightened away investors and encouraged the IMF to take a tough line.

"He has highlighted a single aspect (the non-aligned movement) of the country's foreign policy, chiefly because of his personal ambitions," Mr Seaga said, "and our relations with the West and the rest of the Caribbean have been damaged."

If he wins the election, and the opinion polls suggest he will, Mr Seaga will try to make Jamaica an important offshore manufacturing centre, exploiting its proximity to the United States and its links with the EEC through Britain. He once called this the Puerto Rico model, a phrase he may now regret.

"I used the term to set out the distinction from the Cuban model", he says defensively. "As against the development strategy followed in the rest of the Caribbean since the 1940s."

The People's National Party says that Puerto Rico's dependency on the United States, its high unemployment and mass emigration are not what they had in mind for Jamaica.

Mr Small said: "The Jamaican people made many sacrifices so they should be free of domination. We have no desire or intention to become a colony of the United States. The Puerto Rico model has not even worked in Puerto Rico."

Mr Small's strategy, apart from the eternal quest for loans, is to develop Jamaica's main resource, bauxite. A number of projects to expand bauxite production, involving both private and public enterprise, have been set in motion.

Whether the party will remain in power long enough to see the benefits of that development remains an open question.

Mr Seaga believes that if he wins there will be an instant renewal of investments from foreign companies deterred by the present Government's left-wing ideology.

That could happen, but some observers are not sure that such a boost could be sustained. Mr Seaga, though sound on finance, lacks force as a leader and there is not much obvious talent among those who would form his administration.

San Salvador, April 29.—The Government announced yesterday the abolition of the sharecropping system in El Salvador and said the land would be made available at low prices to those who worked it.

The decree by the ruling junta said that the Government would buy the land from the owners and that the small farmers could buy it by making small payments that would not exceed the rent they now pay.

Colonel Jaime Guzman, a junta member, announced the final phase of the agrarian reform nationalizing all land under 210 acres which is not being farmed.

According to a Government spokesman 90 per cent of El Salvador's arable land has been expropriated by the three agrarian reforms.

Observers said the agrarian reform giving the land to the peasants, who were to be aided in its administration by Government officials, was an attempt to reduce discontent among El Salvador's poor and illiterate population.

Colonel Gutierrez said the reform would benefit more than one million peasant families.

The United States last week gave a loan of \$23.5m (£14.5m) to El Salvador to help the agrarian reform programme.

Meanwhile, tension mounted in the country today after the discovery of eight murders, some of them thought to be the work of the extreme right-wing "death squads".

Five of the bodies, found yesterday under a bridge north-east of here, bore marks of torture and were apparently victims of "death squads".

Elsewhere, three young people travelling in a car were killed by machine gun fire after the driver ignored a stop sign.

Yesterday Mr Victor Kell, a British-born representative in El Salvador for the Ford Motor Company and John Deere Tractors, was abducted by an unidentified group. Responsibility for the kidnapping has not been claimed.—UPI, UPI and Agence France-Press.

Brazil strike leads to
church-state tension

From Patrick Knight
Sao Paulo, April 29

The arrest of union leaders has made the three-week strike more bitter and complicated instead of bringing it to a quick end.

A second level of leaders has been detained during the past few days, after a week of confrontation between police and strikers. The strike has led to tension between church and state.

The Government apparently felt that with the removal of Senator Luis Inacio da Silva, and a few henchmen, the strike would collapse.

Although there has been a slow drift back at some plants, the key car factories are still unable to start again, despite recruitment of new workers from Sao Paulo's unemployed.

This time, the strikers' organization is better. For example, 150 tons of food have been distributed among workers' families, while donations arrive from all over the country.

More important has been the growing participation of the church. With other venues closed to them, strikers have been meeting in front of churches, and now that these areas have been forbidden, inside the churches. Relations between sections of the church and the Government have deteriorated sharply, with President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo accusing the Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, of assuming leadership of the strike.

It is a bad time for church-state relations to decline once

again, particularly for the Government. The Pope is due to make an eight-day visit to Brazil in July, and it is planned for him to address a stadium full of workers in Sao Paulo.

The progressive and conservative wings of the church are squabbling over exactly where the Pope should go, and whom he should meet.

More radical bishops and priests, who are in a majority, are concerned with what is seen here as the Pope's conciliatory line with governments, and his unwillingness to back more controversial aspects of church work.

The church has agreed to maintain credibility with the majority. Its defence of the strikers caused a flurry of meetings between bishops and Government officials. The big car firms of Sao Bernardo and Santo Andre, in the Sao Paulo industrial suburbs, are pressing for a strong line.

They too seemed to feel that to neutralise Senator da Silva would end the strike. There is a lot at stake for them: Brazil is now a key in the strategies of firms such as Volkswagen, General Motors, Ford and Fiat. With home markets declining, and costs rising, they all now plan to assemble "world cars" from parts made in many countries.

Brazil is a major link for all of them. According to a recent Bank of Boston report, wages here form only about 10 per cent of final costs, and if this comparative advantage were lost, the industry's whole strategy would have to be re-thought.

Former Fraser minister to face trial

By Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, April 29

Mr Ian Sinclair, a former senior minister, was today committed for trial on nine charges including forgery and making false statements. Mr Sinclair denied the charges.

The charges relate to a group of companies owned by the Sinclair family and large sums of money allegedly misappropriated from them some years ago by Mr Sinclair's late father. It has now been alleged

that Mr Ian Sinclair was subsequently involved in irregular activities.

Mr Sinclair was asked by the magistrates at Sydney central court whether he had anything to say about the charges and he replied: "If it so pleases your worship, I am not guilty of any of the charges as alleged." He was released without bail.

Mr Sinclair, aged 50, was a senior minister in the Fraser coalition government until the

charges were first laid last year when he resigned his post. He is deputy leader of the National Party, formerly the Country Party, which is the junior partner in the coalition.

Inquiry rejected: The Government today rejected Opposition calls for an inquiry into allegations that Sir Garfield Barwick, the Australian Chief Justice, may have been influenced by family shares in companies involved in cases before him.—Reuters.

Abbey National
Open
Bondshares
keep your
savings on top

This is the long-term high interest Habit. In fact, the longer you leave your money, the higher the interest your Open Bondshares pay as the table shows.

And you don't have to start again after 5 years when you reach the highest rate. Once you have completed your contract you can stay on at only 3 months notice. The minimum Open Bondshare investment is £500; the maximum you can invest with Abbey National is now £20,000. You can have interest half-yearly or monthly.

To get started, all you need do is fill in the coupon and post it off with your investment. Or come on into your local branch.

Fill in the coupon now!
To: Dept Q.B., Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST,
United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3YZ.

I/We enclose a cheque, numbered _____ value £_____
to be invested at my/our local branch in Open Bondshares for the
initial contracted term shown:

5-year ☐ 4-year ☐ 3-year ☐ 2-year ☐ 1-year ☐

I/We require that my/our interest be paid monthly ☐ or at 6-monthly intervals ☐ Tick appropriate box

I/We understand that the investment cannot be withdrawn before the end of the initial contracted term, except in the case of death and that after the contracted term is completed the investment will continue in the scheme subject to 3 months' notice of closure by me/ourself or the Society, and that the rate may vary but the differential over base rate is guaranteed.

Full Name(s) _____
Address _____
Postcode _____ Date _____

Signature(s) _____

ABBEY NATIONAL
The handy way to save

ABBEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, 27 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1A 2AA

N agency cuts link with Pretoria

By Our Correspondent
Pretoria, April 29

The ruling council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has overwhelmingly voted to stop all relations with South Africa.

The decision followed a long debate on South Africa's policy towards racial development, which the right to a whole and peaceful life and an environment unfettered by international restrictions.

The resolution, submitted to the meeting yesterday by the 77 developing nations, South Africa's unimpaired, in black homelands below acceptable environmental standards and the areas often chosen because of poor ecology.

The Pretoria Government created and perpetuated racial and human problems, "flagrant and arrogant" incursions "into neighbourly relations".

The resolution also called on the executive director to cease forthwith all forms of cooperation which exist between UNEP and the Government of South Africa.

The voting for the resolution was 36 in favour, 10 against and two abstentions.—Reuters.

Our Nairobi Correspondent writes: The annual meeting of the governing council of UNEP ended here today after approving resolutions urging international cooperation on moves to modify the weather, calling for controls on the release of chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere, and for controls on the movement of hazardous chemical wastes between countries.

The 10-day session agreed that weather modification should be dedicated to the

benefit of mankind and the environment, and that modification of weather to modify the weather be given to the World Meteorological Organization and the state concerned.

The delegates appreciated the decisions of the EEC and several other governments to limit their capacity to produce chlorofluorocarbons (aerosol propellants) and urged other countries to do the same. They urged further scientific research on the harmful effects on the ozone layer of the release of chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere.

The council urged adequate protection measures for handling and disposing of hazardous chemical wastes and for procedure to modify and control international transfers of them.

UNEP has been asked to help in developing guidelines for their safe disposal.

Emergency rule is lifted
in Nicaragua

By Our Correspondent
Managua, April 29

The Nicaraguan Government yesterday lifted the state of emergency which had been in force since 1979, when General Anastasio Somoza was overthrown. It also introduced a new citizens' protection law.

Senator Sergio Ramirez, a member of the ruling junta, told reporters that the state of emergency was introduced for economic rather than political reasons. He said the new measures were meant to foster a sense of confidence.

The Sandinista Government also said it would replace two junta members, Señora Violeta Chamorro and Señor Alfonso Robelo, who resigned recently. Various branches of the administration would also be reorganized, Señor Ramirez said.—Agence France-Press.



Secretary for Germany

c.£10,000

25-35

Pedigree Petfoods, the international name in the prepared petfoods market, requires a truly first class secretary for its sister company in Germany, Enten GmbH.

Enten employs around 1000 staff and is located in Verden, North Germany — within the triangle bounded by Bremen, Hamburg and Hannover.

Reporting to the Chief Industrial Engineer and based in the Manufacturing Division, fluent German and English will be as vital as good basic secretarial skills. The ability to correspond in, and translate reports from either language should be coupled with the administrative flair to help co-ordinate budgetary control in liaison with

internal management. The age range, 25-35, is less important than the personal qualities of initiative and responsibility, plus an enthusiasm for organisation since the arranging of meetings and conferences will be an essential part of the job.

The excellent salary is accompanied by a generous benefits package which includes accommodation arrangements for the first 6 months.

Interviews will be held in London.

Ring or write for an application form to: Susan Arnold, Pedigree Petfoods, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire LE13 1BB. Tel: 0664 4141.

Pedigree
Petfoods

Pedigree Chum Whiskas Kitekat Pal

Secretaries

Frankfurt

Hoechst AG one of the world's leading chemical and pharmaceutical groups is currently seeking secretaries for the Medical Department of the Pharmaceutical Division, based at the company's H.Q. in Frankfurt.

One of the posts involves active assistance in the preparation and running of medical symposia and helping with the editorial work involved. The other vacancy includes the typing of scientific reports, preferably in English, and applicants should have an aptitude for, and an interest in medico-scientific texts.

Applicants should possess good secretarial skills and have a reasonable command of the German language.

We offer a good salary plus first class benefits and an excellent working environment.

Interviews will be held in London.

Please apply, quoting reference 8012, to: Mrs. C. Browne, Personnel Officer, Hoechst UK Limited, Hoechst House, Salisbury Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW4 6JH. Tel: 01-570 7712 Ext. 3063.

Hoechst

WHY WORK IN TOWN?

Secretary PA

The Managing Director of Aurore Ltd., is seeking a well-grounded Secretary/Personal Assistant of 24 plus. Applicants should be well educated and have the required experience necessary for this position. Occasional driving necessary. Salary £5,500-£6,000 with other fringe benefits. For further information contact: The Managing Director, Aurore Ltd., 42 Bath Road, Slough, Berks. SL1 6BB.

Telephone: Burnham (06286) 61931

SECRETARIAL SELECTION

£5,500 +

AGE 21 +

Marketing orientated secretaries for:

Telecommunications, Oil and Whisky Companies, etc. Piccadilly

Secretarial Selection 01-493 8960

SECRETARY

Shorthand and audio for partner in firm of chartered surveyors/planning consultants based in Westminster. Friendly atmosphere. Good salary, annual bonus, LVs 18 working days holiday per annum. Any holiday commitments honoured. Immediate start for details please phone Mrs Bailey on 01-222 6661.

SECRETARY P.A.

FOR TOUR OPERATOR

Slade Holidays, part of a major international organisation and one of the country's leading tour operators, requires a Sec. of P.A. for their dynamic director. Confident, efficient, and with the ability to deal with the public, the right person must be self-motivated with the usual secretarial skills, becoming an important member of the management team. Benefits with Slade are excellent including salary of up to £6,500 with generous holiday concessions. If you are looking for a fresh challenge and possess the necessary qualifications, contact Ref. 11.

01-202 0111

Young Mayfair firm of Chartered Accountants require

P.A./Secretary for Partner

The successful applicant will be aged between 25-35 and will have a range of humour and administrative ability. She/he will also be responsible for organising the practice and general administration and should demonstrate the ability to face up to pressure, acquired from a previous position at a similar level of responsibility. Salary £5,000, negotiable for the right person. Please reply to Reference A/H.

Telephone 493 5015/8

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Experienced P.A./Secretary required for Director of Studies. Knowledge of Music an advantage. Administrative ability and initiative essential. A week's holiday. Salary between £5,202 and £5,574 per annum. Vacancy June. Applications plus CV to:

Director of Studies, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7. by the 7th May.

589 3643

OFFICE MANAGER

WC2. c. £6,000

Varied duties include running office, advertising, liaising with director. Suit P.A. looking for interesting work.

Ring Janet Hunt 495 8546

Informatics Consulting Ltd. Open to both male/female.

Holland Park

Part-time Secretary really interested in environmental research urgently needed for W.I.S. professional office. Workdays mostly by flexible hours. Not essential. Short-term is not essential. Ring

603 3522 daytime

PA/Secretary

REQUIRED TO ORGANISE INTERIOR DESIGN TEAM. TYPING, SHORTHAND AND SOME FIGURE WORK. NEW KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE/STUDIO. SALARY £4,500 NEGOTIABLE.

01-245 9649

PA/Secretary

REQUIRED TO ORGANISE INTERIOR DESIGN TEAM. TYPING, SHORTHAND AND SOME FIGURE WORK. NEW KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE/STUDIO. SALARY £4,500 NEGOTIABLE.

01-245 9649

PA/Secretary

REQUIRED TO ORGANISE INTERIOR DESIGN TEAM. TYPING, SHORTHAND AND SOME FIGURE WORK. NEW KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE/STUDIO. SALARY £4,500 NEGOTIABLE.

01-245 9649

PA/Secretary

REQUIRED TO ORGANISE INTERIOR DESIGN TEAM. TYPING, SHORTHAND AND SOME FIGURE WORK. NEW KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE/STUDIO. SALARY £4,500 NEGOTIABLE.

01-245 9649

PA/Secretary

REQUIRED TO ORGANISE INTERIOR DESIGN TEAM. TYPING, SHORTHAND AND SOME FIGURE WORK. NEW KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE/STUDIO. SALARY £4,500 NEGOTIABLE.

01-245 9649

PA/Secretary

REQUIRED TO ORGANISE INTERIOR DESIGN TEAM. TYPING, SHORTHAND AND SOME FIGURE WORK. NEW KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE/STUDIO. SALARY £4,500 NEGOTIABLE.

01-245 9649

PA/Secretary

REQUIRED TO ORGANISE INTERIOR DESIGN TEAM. TYPING, SHORTHAND AND SOME FIGURE WORK. NEW KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE/STUDIO. SALARY £4,500 NEGOTIABLE.

01-245 9649

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS ASSISTANT TO THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND APPEALS OFFICER

An interesting vacancy has arisen in an office with a role in the organisation of various social and economic activities, including international relations and appeals. The person appointed will play an important role in the day to day running of the office with the assistance of a secretarial staff.

The main requirements are a good standard of general education and secretarial skills. The person would be expected to have a good knowledge of English and to be able to communicate effectively with the public. The person would also be expected to have a good knowledge of the use of word processing equipment.

Starting salary will be on a scale of £5,578 (including London allowance) for a person with a degree and a good knowledge of English and to be able to communicate effectively with the public. The person would also be expected to have a good knowledge of the use of word processing equipment.

Application forms and further details from the Assistant Personnel Officer, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, WC2A 2AE. Tel: 404 4769.

£7,000—WEST END

The managing director of a diverse group needs a really good secretary/P.A. Great variety and involvement.

£7,000—CITY

P.A./Secretary needed by Director of large Finance house. Many perks including mortgage.

£6,800—KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Managing Director of marketing company needs Secretary P.A. with international outlook.

Directors' Secretaries

Tel: 01-629 9323

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

OFFICE MANAGER/ESS

£6,500

Challenging opportunity for ambitious person to take charge of the personal and administrative functions of a young, expanding company. The successful candidate, preferably with relevant experience, will have the ability to make decisions and have effectively at all levels. More important is an enthusiasm for the job. Back-up typing essential.

For further information call U.A. Stevens on

01-487 2401

Metropolitan Personnel

SUGAR

£6,000

A knowledge of French is by no means the only requirement in this P.A. position. The successful candidate will need to be a large, friendly, and reliable person with a good knowledge of the sugar industry and to be able to take an active interest in international affairs. Please send resume to: Sugar, 25-35.

SAUDI ARABIA

MALE P.A./SECS.

£8,000 TAX FREE

Two active P.A./Secs. needed urgently by senior executives (one Amer. one Brit.) of major construction company in Riyadh. Modern offices, two furnished rooms in shared apartment, two weeks paid home leave every four months.

Basic office/secretarial skills (S/H, typing) essential, also good initiative. Preferred age range 25-35.

Please telephone Miss Shillington

ERI (UK) Ltd.

Management Consultants

01-539 2047

BLOOMSBURY

P.A.

c. £5,750

Very little shorthand is required in this job. A low level working for a P.A. in a busy office. The successful candidate will be a friendly, reliable person with a good knowledge of the office and to be able to take an active interest in international affairs. Please send resume to: Bloomsbury, 25-35.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants

No. 55, (near door to Fenchurch Street)

01-629 1204

Bilingual Secretary/P.A.

£9,000 +

Managing Director of International Company based in central London seeks a Personal Assistant aged 35 to 50 with excellent secretarial skills, fluent French and proven experience at a similar level. A degree would be a great advantage.

For a West End interview call

Lara Jeffers 01-402 1631

For a City interview call

Pat Middleton 01-283 6053

MIDDLETON JEFFERS

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

£5,250 + Bonus

PA/Sec 22+ (Rusty SR)

Busy international position for a highly motivated, intelligent, and experienced P.A. to a senior executive in a major international company. The successful candidate will be a friendly, reliable person with a good knowledge of the office and to be able to take an active interest in international affairs. Please send resume to: Bloomsbury, 25-35.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

01-437 1126 Recruitment Consultants

Late night Thursday evenings by appointment.

Social Focus

Unsettled times for children of the Cultural Revolution

The enthusiasm and application of Chinese students working under austere and adverse conditions is one of the most immediately impressive features of the Chinese education system. Yet one cannot help wonder what is really going on behind these almost stereotyped fresh open faces, unmarked by the traumas so many have lived through.

The experience of Wang Guo Dong, a 29-year-old student of English at one of China's favoured 'key' universities, is probably fairly typical of his generation. He was 14 when the Cultural Revolution broke out. It shattered the sheltered, disciplined world in which he had been brought up. The values he had been taught to espouse he was now told to despise. The people he had learnt to respect he now saw reviled, tortured and imprisoned.

His education until then had been authoritarian and conventional. As in Chinese schools today, emphasis was placed on obedience, conformity, memorization and rote learning. There was, and still is, little spirit of inquiry, creativity or critical analysis, despite exhortations like the following, from Mao:

"Communists", Mao wrote, "must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded. On no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness."

R. F. Price, writing about education in China shortly before the Cultural Revolution, commented on the enormous pressure on pupils and teachers to conform. Fear of saying anything which might be politically wrong led to a continual repetition of well-worn oversimplifications. He said: "That situation has not changed, though what is politically 'wrong' or 'right' appears to change all the time."

Wang Guo Dong did not question

the Cultural Revolution; he moved with the tide. Like all his school friends he joined the Red Guard; he criticized his teachers; he boycotted formal classes; he discussed politics. It was a new freedom but set in the old conformist mould.

When he was 17 he was sent with four of his school friends to work in the country for three years. The work was hard, the accommodation primitive, and there was, of course, no chance to catch up on his missed years of formal schooling. But he does not look back on that time as wasted. He says it did him good to try to understand the lives of peasants who, after all, constitute four-fifths of China's 1,000-million population.

In 1972 he was allowed to return to his home town to work in a factory. Universities were just beginning to reopen after the Cultural Revolution, but he was not eligible to become a student. So he started studying in his spare time by himself, buying an old gramophone and a tape recorder to help him with his English.

In 1977 competitive examinations were reintroduced for entry to university and he was among the 5 per cent of the five million candidates who managed to win a place. Although he plans to become a teacher on graduation, his factory continues to pay him his basic salary of 40 yuan (about £12) a month. (The average industrial wage in China is about 60 yuan a month.)

He is more fortunate than his university friend who, having remained on a commune, receives no salary and continues to pay him his basic salary of 40 yuan (about £12) a month. (The average industrial wage in China is about 60 yuan a month.)

Although Wang Guo Dong is newly married (to a girl he met in the commune), and lives only a 20-minute bicycle ride from the university, he

prefers to live on campus in conditions which would horrify British students.

Up to ten students are squeezed into rough bunk beds in a 21ft by 12ft room originally designed for two. Unheated cement-floored communal washing rooms have only cold water taps, though hot water may be fetched in basins. The rooms are bleak. Paint and plaster peel from the walls. There are no cupboards, no proper curtains; no room for personal possessions.

Wang Guo Dong explains that he can study better at university. The bicycle journey would take up too much precious time. His day begins with morning drill at 6 am. Breakfast is at 7. Classes (of which he has 20 hours a week—far more than the typical British student) start at 7.30 and continue until 5.30 pm when there is one hour's compulsory physical exercise. Supper is at 6.30. Then more study until 10 pm.

Chinese students work very hard. University holidays are much shorter than in Britain—about four weeks in winter and six in summer. Classes take place six days a week. A degree course generally lasts four years, five for a medical course.

China has only 10 years primary and secondary schooling (and that by no means universal) compared with 12 years in Britain. It is said that Chinese students are only at about O level standard or lower when they enter university. But despite all the difficulties of antiquated equipment, large classes, out-of-date textbooks, and too many second-rate teachers, they will have made up a lot of lost ground by the time they complete their courses. They are desperately anxious to get on.

For the moment, then, these intellectual children of the Cultural Revolution are busy, though they still find time to discuss politics. Chinese students are reluctant to talk openly to foreigners, but Wang Guo Dong

volunteered, in a lowered voice, that "one of the problems with my many experiences is that it gave me too many independent thoughts which are not necessarily for the good of the country."

There are thousands of students and millions of young people in China today who have lived through the same type of vicissitudes during their most formative years. For a westerner, it seems impossible that the successive elevation, destruction and rehabilitation of leaders and official policies has not bred cynicism and criticism. The opening up of contacts with the West must also be leading to some questioning of traditional values.

A small but steady flow of foreign students is once more coming to study in China. Western films are being shown on television and in cinemas. (Death on the Nile was showing in Cheng Du, capital of Si Chuan province, while we were there.) Foreign newspapers and journals are again being brought into university libraries, though usually reserved for staff and postgraduate students.

Democracy Wall must have given the young Chinese an intoxicating taste of dissent and freedom, one would have thought. Wei Jingsheng, a student and noted 'wall-writer', was hailed as China's first modern dissident when he was jailed for 15 years last November on a charge of counter-revolution. But will others follow?

During his trial, Wei claimed that he and his friends had joined the Red Guard in 1966 not, as was commonly supposed, because Mao encouraged them to rise up but because they were indignant at seeing all the inequalities and irregularities in society and at school. Nothing had happened to change that, he said. How many others feel that sense of injustice?

A new generation of young people

is now growing up who are too young to remember much about the Cultural Revolution. But they have a new cause for dissatisfaction and restlessness — unemployment. The Chinese government itself talks of seven million young people 'waiting for work'. It is primarily an urban problem. In Shanghai, for example, two-thirds of last year's school-leavers are still without jobs.

The government is trying to encourage these unemployed to set up their own co-operatives or 'labour service companies', doing various jobs like sewing clothes, helping on construction sites, working as hotel porters, running shops and restaurants. There are also plans to change about two-fifths of the academic vocational schools to give pupils readily employable skills.

But such measures are still only a drop in the ocean. And meanwhile the former Red Guards who were sent out to the countryside during the Cultural Revolution continue to flow back into the cities and add to the ranks of the discontented.

In the West there would have been an explosion long before now. But China is in the East, where as my colleague Richard Harris points out, the emphasis is not on human rights but on human obligations. Furthermore, the Chinese people have never lived under anything other than a totalitarian government; they are used to taking orders, to adapting to new situations, to subsuming the self in the interest of the common good.

The appearance of uncritical submission and blithe hard work certainly does not reveal the whole truth. But there are no signs yet that the young urban Chinese are ready to rise up and attack the established order.

Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

A model end to misery

In an era of specialists, Jean Gimpel represents a threatened species: those able to move nimbly between the two cultures of science and the humanities. He has been variously an expert in the chemistry of medieval paintings, a saboteur in the French Resistance, a medievalist, and an historian of technology.

Appearing sometimes to be caught between the speed of his thoughts and the intensity of his convictions, he talks like a machine gun, spraying one with an intense fire of fresh ideas and facts.

His ability to fuse ideas and knowledge has produced two marvellous books: *The Cathedral Builders* and *The Medieval Machine*, both hymns to the genius of times when western man dominated his machines, at vice versa.

That same belief in the value of traditional technologies sturdily led him to share the growing feeling that the best hope for the poorest countries is not in importing alien, expensive and labour-saving modern technologies, but rather in rehabilitating, improving and spreading old or at best intermediate techniques.

Such traditional technologies are cheap, can be repaired, and do not disrupt traditional patterns of living. Many, however, are inefficient and need modification. But how to sell these improvements? Impoverished villagers in Asia, Africa or South America are suspicious of change and hard to instruct.

Mr Gimpel hit on the simple but brilliant idea of reviving the concept of models, whose history goes back to the engineers of the school of Alexandria in the third century BC, and to the mechanical models of the seveneenth and eighteenth centuries.

Being three-dimensional, models have a huge advantage over drawings, and over film, TV and audio-visual techniques. Non-specialists can operate a model, and village craftsmen can rapidly comprehend them. They also transcend language barriers.

Mr Gimpel—his father was a famous Paris art dealer, his mother is English, his wife French—has just come back from a second and very cheering visit to Nepal. Six months earlier he had taken out to a

conference in Katmandu a model of an improved version of the traditional Himalayan water mill.

There are, he estimates, more than 25,000 of these traditional mills in Nepal, of a design dating back 2,000 years. But they are not well conceived: the blades of the water wheel are too flat, the water chute is open (causing splashing), as are the sides, so up to 3 per cent of the flour being ground—its main purpose—gets blown away.

Through the International Molinological Society he found details of a nineteenth-century Romanian horizontal water mill, not too dissimilar in design, but with spoon-shaped blades (of wood), and with the water supply concentrated by a jet.

A model of this Romanian mill was first shown to a miller in the foothills of the Indian Himalayas. He immediately saw that he could increase his earnings by incorporating its improvements in his traditional mill.

Now the adoption of the Romanian mill has become part of the Nepalese Government's five-year plan. For good measure, a very simple, wood-framed, locally-repairable electrical generator has been designed in kit form to harness the mill's hydraulic energy, and Mr Gimpel's vision of "lighting up the Himalayas with horizontal water wheels" is on its way to being realized.

Many of the models have been designed and made with John Evans of the Architectural Association, and with Don Hardwick and Ali Baghdad—the Egyptian-born designer of the generator kit—of Appropriate Technology Ltd. Another such model is of a fish farm, which Mr Gimpel thinks could even be introduced in England. First you build a raft. On that goes a small dwelling. Underneath goes a fish cage, through which water flows.

"There are around 10,000 of these in the Mekong Delta," Mr Gimpel explained. "Through models, we intend to introduce them to Egypt, but using farro, concrete, since there is little wood there."

With help from the World Bank, models are being used to spread the use of the Lorena cooking stove, evolved in Guatemala five years ago, which

combines available techniques with scientific principles to enable combustion to be controlled and to halve fuel consumption.

Another model is of the famous Archimedes screw, a traditional way of lifting water from one level to another, widely used still but unknown in some areas. Yet another is of the very efficient Chinese version of the methane gas digester, which uses human as well as animal faeces.

Mr Gimpel's latest idea is the 'negative model', showing also how not to do things. One such two-sided model shows animals standing too close to a well, with dung seeping down into it through the earth. The other side shows what should be done: a fence holds them far enough back to protect the well. Another shows villagers ploughing straight up or against a hill, so that rain washes the earth away. On the reverse: a model of contour ploughing, with furrows catching and retaining the rain.

"You see the possibilities are unlimited," says Mr Gimpel. The field of health beckons. "I aim to do one that shows the effects of using polluted water to mix powdered milk: the mother mixing; the child crying and dying; the mother happily breast-feeding."

His friend John Bunyan, inventor of the Bunyan bag which revolutionised the treatment of badly burnt world war II pilots, believes there are many simple medical treatments which could be spread by the use of models. Since they are simple and cheap, no one is interested in marketing them, he says.

It is now widely accepted that the only way to raise living standards in the poorest countries is to keep the rural populations out of the cities and make them more productive. There is some talk of the transfer of traditional technologies from one continent to another to help achieve this. Jean Gimpel and his associates believe their models are the best way of transferring such knowledge. It is ironic that in an age of satellite communications, a few small models incorporating centuries-old know-how should hold out the promise of relieving misery in distant villages.

Roger Berthoud

Taking women into account

Veria Di Palma, familiar to *The Times* readers for her lucid and attractively presented 'rules' on taxation, becomes resident today of the Association of Certified Accountants: one of the six professional bodies which preside over the methods and the morals of accountants in Britain. It is a revolutionary step. In a profession in which they are unusual, women now hold a position which is not merely influential, but seen to be influential.

The mainspring of her ambition is, indeed, quite otherwise. She was born in Kenilworth Town, North London, "in the days before it was taken over by the middle classes. She chose to specialise in tax—partly for the intellectual challenge, but partly, as she readily admits, because she thought it a good way from which to launch her assault on higher management. Even with tax as well as accountancy qualifications, she found difficulty in working through the credibility gap at a time when she applied for a job in the tax department. Her years there were, she says, of valuable experience—but they led nowhere. It was at this point that Miss Di Palma abandoned her ambitions, took teaching, and started to take

a serious interest in what was happening in her association.

She had then, and has still, a strong interest in presenting the case for accountancy as a career for women, and thought too little was being done about it. So, in conjunction with a small band of like-minded women, and with the help of the sympathetic secretary to the association, she formed a women's group to press their point of view. In a profession traditionally dominated by men, such feminine cabals were not likely to be well received; and indeed, all attempts to get women onto the council of the association initially failed. At this point, however, Miss Di Palma discovered that she had a political instinct. She manoeuvred the women's group so close to victory that the council of the association gave in gracefully and co-opted her, as a female representative, into the midst. She has since proved her worth with a year as vice president, and another as deputy president, in preparation for this year in office.

As chairman of her own association's council, and their representative on the consultative council of the six accountancy bodies (CCAB), she has the power to initiate developments for the profession as a whole. One of those she is most likely to pursue would put the CCAB out of business. She thinks that the present division of the accounting profession into six professional bodies is ridiculous. In tackling this problem she will have a tough fight. The last time that it was suggested that the six professional bodies should be amalgamated, the English Chartered Accountants threw the suggestion out—for motives variously attributed to jealous pride in their own exclusive status and resentment at being dictated to from London.

Another theme of her presidential year will be accountancy as a career for women. To some extent, her earlier activities in this field have borne fruit already: for as against a female membership of only three per cent in 1965, five per cent of the members of the association are women now, and 26 per cent of the students registered with the association last year were girls. She thinks that the figure should be much higher—partly because an accountancy qualification in itself opens up all sorts of career possibilities, and partly because it is a profession in which it is possible to pursue with intermittent breaks, or on a part time basis.

A. L. Gleeson



GLENMORANGIE

DISTILLERY
Established 1843
MACDONALD & MUIR LTD
GLASGOW & LEITH

This is where the world's finest single malt comes from.

No single malt whisky is more respected than Glenmorangie.

Produced since 1738 in a distillery

overlooking the Dornoch Firth, it remains today what it has always been. Virtually unrivalled for taste. And, hardly surprisingly, in somewhat limited supply.

Since 1894, however, the subtle pleasures of Glenmorangie have been available on a more generous scale.

It is to be found in a blended whisky called Highland Queen.

Produced very slowly, using time-honoured, not to say old-fashioned methods, Highland Queen contains a very high proportion of malt whisky.

It is, in short, to ordinary blends what Glenmorangie is to ordinary single malts.



HOME NEWS

Deportation faces Anglophile actress

By Lucy Hodges

A Russian Jewish refugee who dreamt of coming to England for years and eventually arrived on a visa to permit faces deportation any day for overstaying her welcome.

Miss Mary Duniyva is now an Israeli citizen. She does not want to return to Israel, where she has lived for six years, because she does not feel she belongs there. Her main ambition is to act on the British stage, to play Shakespearean roles, and to continue her other hobbies of writing plays and poetry.

To call Miss Duniyva an Anglophile would be to understate her strong feelings about this country and its culture. Having studied English and drama at Leningrad University, where she developed her passionate interest in Shakespeare, she went on to teach English at Kiev University.

In 1972 she left the Soviet Union for Israel. There she began to write poetry in English. She converted *Wuthering Heights* into a 30-minute, one-woman show for herself.

"There is a great similarity between the emotional life of the characters in *Wuthering Heights* and those in Dostoyevsky's *The Idiot*", she says. Her show, with Miss Duniyva playing Cathy Linton, has been performed in Jerusalem in the Brontë family, and to the Royal



Miss Mary Duniyva at the Russian Refugee Aid Society in London yesterday.

Shakespeare Company in Stratford-on-Avon.

The RSC did not take up the play but they gave it a good hearing. Mr Robert Stephens, the actor agreed to read Miss Duniyva's part on tape for it. She is now composing a script of *Anna Karenina*.

"I was brought up on Kestrel, Byron and Dickens", she says. Her dream is to live in the way Byron fought for Greece. As an artist and a lover of

English literature, I belong here."

Miss Duniyva has the support of Mr Alan Silkin, the novelist, who thinks it would be advantageous to have such a "She has talent as a poet, as a theatrical producer and as an actress", he said.

"She will contribute to the richness of the life in this country, and to intellectual life generally. In this sphere she will not deprive anyone of

their job, or, indeed, their daily bread."

A few weeks ago the Home Office rejected her appeal to remain here as a "self-employed artist" because under the new immigration regulations foreigners who have entered the country as visitors may not apply to stay. She is required to leave the country and apply abroad to re-enter.

Mr Angel, a police officer, victim confined to a wheelchair and now living in France, is claiming damages against Mr More and Hodder and Stoughton for libel in his autobiography, *More or Less*.

Damages are also sought against Express Newspapers. Excerpts from the autobiography appeared in the *Sunday Express* in September 1979.

Mr Angel complained that the book accused him of having a bad reputation as a person who had acted contrary to the interests of the British film industry. It was absolutely ridiculous and clearly that one should make that accusation," he said in evidence. "I was shattered."

The accusations arose from an attempt by members of the film industry in the 1950s to stop cinema feature films being shown on television.

Mr More, his publishers and the *Sunday Express* are defending the book on the grounds that what Mr More wrote was true.

Libel action delay for Kenneth More

Mr Kenneth More, the actor, missed the opening of a High Court libel action yesterday in which he is suing Mr Daniel Angel, producer of one of his most famous films, *Reach for the Sky*.

Mr Antony Hoolahan, Q.C., the actor's lawyer, told Mr O'Connor to delay the start of the jury trial so that Mr More could be present. The action had started earlier than expected, he said. "We tried strenuously all last night to trace Mr More, but it is clear that he is in London". Mr Hoolahan said.

The judge decided the trial should start without him, but after Mr Angel had given evidence the judge adjourned the case until today, saying, "I've changed my mind. Mr More might think it unfair to go on without him."

Mr Angel, a police officer, victim confined to a wheelchair and now living in France, is claiming damages against Mr More and Hodder and Stoughton for libel in his autobiography, *More or Less*.

Damages are also sought against Express Newspapers. Excerpts from the autobiography appeared in the *Sunday Express* in September 1979.

Mr Angel complained that the book accused him of having a bad reputation as a person who had acted contrary to the interests of the British film industry. It was absolutely ridiculous and clearly that one should make that accusation," he said in evidence. "I was shattered."

The accusations arose from an attempt by members of the film industry in the 1950s to stop cinema feature films being shown on television.

Mr More, his publishers and the *Sunday Express* are defending the book on the grounds that what Mr More wrote was true.

Festival will depict India's past and present culture

By a Staff Reporter

A Festival of India, backed by both the British and Indian governments, is being planned in Britain to run from the autumn of next year to the summer of 1982.

Dr I. P. Singh, the acting High Commissioner for India, said yesterday that it would be the largest exposition of Indian culture ever attempted. "It will

show the wonder that India was and the bold experiment that is the India of today".

The festival will seek to provide the British public with an opportunity to increase its knowledge of Indian civilization and to enable Indians living in Britain to celebrate their cultural inheritance.

Exhibitions announced yesterday included one at the Hayward Gallery in London, from

March to May, 1982. It will present about 100 sculptures and 100 paintings, most of which will come from Indian collections.

The Victoria and Albert Museum will present "Courtly Life in Mughal India", the British Museum will offer "From Village to City in Ancient India".

The Museum of Man will have an exhibition of life and work in an

Indian village, and the British Library will have a display of Indian poetry and illustrated manuscripts.

A history of Britain's involvement in India will be the subject of one of a series of exhibitions at the Commonwealth Institute.

Only one exhibition has been announced, but the Sanskrit Festival of Arts of India will form part of the programme.

Law Report April 29 1980

Man freed from jail: use of photographs criticized

Regina v Lamb

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Dunn and Mrs Justice Holman.

A man's conviction on a winding charge was quashed because the prosecution at his trial had produced Criminal Record Office photographs of him from which he had been identified by witnesses, and the jury after retiring had asked to see the photographs. There was no corroborative evidence that he was the assailant.

The Court of Appeal, stating that there was a lurking doubt about the conviction, allowed the appeal of Peter David John Lamb, aged 22, of Farfield Avenue, Widdington, Manchester, against his conviction on a majority verdict of one to one at Manchester Crown Court (Judge Hardy) last November of wounding Bhatia, a student, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. An order was made for his immediate release from prison.

Mr B. A. Hytner, Q.C., and Mr Alan Croom for the Crown. Mr J. M. Shorrocks for the Crown. LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that Mr Lamb was a student at Manchester University and the fellow students named Peter David John Lamb and Carl Anthony Skinner had gone to a cafe together. Three men came in, sat at an adjoining table and started being offensive to them. Sensibly the students left this appearance and they were being followed, inferentially by the three men from the cafe.

The men attacked the students and Mr Bhatia was injured, possibly by a chair. He did not get in touch with the police until the following day. Two days later the police station the three students were shown three albums containing 300 photographs of men, all white, who had been convicted of crime in the Manchester area.

Mr Skinner picked out the appellant as one of the assailants and left the room. Then Mr Bhatia was brought in but was unable to identify anyone. Mr Gibbins later picked out the appellant's photograph.

The appellant, who was arrested eight days later, denied that he was involved and said that he had an alibi. He was somewhat aggressive and demanded to be confronted with his identifier. Mr Skinner was available but was brought into the room; he identified the appellant as one of the assailants. The judge decided, therefore, that it was unnecessary to ask Mr Skinner to attend an identification parade at which the appellant would be present.

The appellant agreed to attend the parade. There Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins, with varying degrees of confidence, picked him out as one of the assailants.

Before the justice the appellant asked for a commitment under section 2 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, whereby the prosecution had to call all the evidence. In an exhibit, the album of photographs containing the photographs of the appellant picked out by Mr Skinner and Mr Gibbins.

Mr Shorrocks at the trial decided to produce the album of photographs to the jury. The reason was that it was a striking coincidence that both Mr Skinner and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

Mr Shorrocks at the trial decided to produce the album of photographs to the jury. The reason was that it was a striking coincidence that both Mr Skinner and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

Mr Shorrocks at the trial decided to produce the album of photographs to the jury. The reason was that it was a striking coincidence that both Mr Skinner and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution's case Mr Croom called attention to what appeared to him to have been irregularities in the way in which the photographs had been carried out. He relied strongly on a rule in *Identification Parades and Use of Photographs for Identification* (Home Office Circular No 109 1979). Photographs should not be shown if the circumstances alleged to have been used for identification, or when there is already a suspect who is readily available to be asked to stand on an identification parade. Once a witness has made a positive identification from photographs, other photographs should be shown unless the person identified from the photographs is eliminated from inquiries.

Mr Croom pointed out that once Mr Skinner had identified the appellant's photograph, it should not have been shown to either Mr Bhatia or Mr Gibbins. It was a striking coincidence that both Mr Bhatia and Mr Gibbins had picked out the same photograph. It could not have been clearer to any intelligent member of the jury that it was a photograph of the same person. It was a photograph of someone who had been convicted of an offence. That photograph and all the others were of men of local villages.

During the prosecution

THE ARTS

Baryshnikov heralds a magical mingling of Broadway's arts

New York
To catch the most engrossing event in music and dance in New York over the past week it was necessary only to cross the room and turn on the television or, in the more sophisticated households, make sure that the video was in good running order. At 9.00 in the evening it was almost possible to hear the click of the tapes switching on all over town to capture Baryshnikov on Broadway on Channel 9.

The advance publicity had been substantial. The bookshops were full of the souvenir carrying the title of the show, admirably photographed—see right—by Martha Swope (Harmony Books, \$3.95). And Baryshnikov, not so long ago had cast an eye in the direction of Broadway when he danced in Jerome Robbins's *Fancy Free* at a City Ballet gala.

The opening minutes suggested that the expectations had been pitched far too high: Baryshnikov, the way to Broadway, sharing a moment on eye with Liza Minnelli in a Stuber Alley studio, being led through a rehearsal mirror into the wonderland that is the musical. All this smacked of MGM many years ago in its most naive and reverential mood. But then the gush stopped and song and dance took over. Baryshnikov proved within minutes that he could be a Broadway star any day: he decided to make the change. The impresarios have probably been queuing up with their cheque books, but it is as well to remember that Baryshnikov has a contract of his own as director of American Ballet Theatre, starting in September.

The versatility is extraordinary. He wears in succession top hat, straw hat, cowboy hat, and they all fit perfectly: he looks equally well with a quiff of hair brushed towards the eyes, which are boyish and challenging at the same time. He sings a little, in a Fred Astaire voice; he plays piano; and he dances. Goodness, how he dances. He seems to have absorbed all the styles which he went through that mirror to admire. There is the relaxed, loose-limbed manner of Ray Bolger in *Ocean to Ocean*, the Cagney expression for *Sky Master* in *Gypsy*, and the open-air gusto for *Willie's* Kansas City number from *Oklahoma!* It is possible to complain that while Baryshnikov's feet and eyes work wonders, his voice has not yet acquired the fluency of the seasoned Broadway performer. It is possible to record that we are not watching the original choreographers' work, except in the case of *Michael Bennett's* *Chorus Line*, which concludes the hour, and "I want to be a Showstopper", the one number



left: Mikhail Baryshnikov and Liza Minnelli in "Baryshnikov on Broadway" ... both want to be showstoppers and both succeed without any apparent effort"; above: Rudolf Nureyev and Yuriko Kimura in "Equatorial", a marvellously strong pair even judged by the overall strength of the Martha Graham company

created for the programme. But these quibbles are brushed aside by the achievements of Baryshnikov and his guide, companion and co-artist, Liza Minnelli. Both want to be showstoppers and both succeed without any apparent effort. Both leave the viewer wanting more and wondering what, if anything, has been left on the cutting-room floor.

BBC television are currently bidding for British rights. May they be able to screen it soon. *Baryshnikov on Broadway* gives clear warnings that strict compartmentalisation of the arts is breaking up in New York. It is a view which can be confirmed by standing in the

middle of the Lincoln Center plaza and looking at the surrounding theatres. There were raised eyebrows when the Met announced that next February it was going to mount a triple bill consisting of Ravel's *L'Enfant et les sortilèges*, Poulenc's *Les Mamelles de Tirésias* and Satie's ballet *Parade*. John Dexter, the Met's director of production, stages the first two and Nureyev choreographs the third. It has already been argued forcefully that none of these works is big enough to fill a house the size of the Met, and David Hockney, in his New York stage debut, has taken on a substantial design task in every sense of the

phrase. The opera diehards are also none too happy about seeing ballet intruding on the winter season. There are plans for a further incursion in two years' time when a Stravinsky triple bill is to include *Sacra du printemps*. However, the Met's music director, James Levine, is rightly keen to widen the repertoire and this is one way of doing it. It can also be argued that the Met, in common with all other major houses, is becoming more and more dependent on a tiny team of international stars. It so happened that season ended with a glorious interpretation of Puccini's *Mamm' Lucia*, on the

same evening coincidentally that BBC 2 transmitted an earlier performance. But the number of times a year Levine, Domingo and Scotto can be brought together is limited; so too is the number of occasions that Gian Carlo Menotti, an outstanding producer of romantic opera, can be persuaded to stage someone else's work rather than his own.

The move towards mixed-media evenings is likely to continue even though for the moment opera appears to rule the winter and dance the summer. Until the end of this week the Martha Graham company is in the house, paying its second visit there as a fairly late re-

placement for the Paris Opéra Ballet who cancelled for a number of reasons, including a dispute over the number of guest artists to be used. The company, headed by Liza Minnelli, who returns to direct *The Owl and the Pussycat*, the Graham company uses one major guest artist, Rudolf Nureyev almost inevitably, who was to have appeared with the Paris troupe. On the opening night Nureyev danced for the first time in *Equatorial* opposite Yuriko Kimura: they made a marvellously strong pair, even though the Nureyev style is hardly the Graham style, and Varèse's music is unattractive. *Equatorial* is one of the great qualities of the company and it was well

demonstrated in the evening's novelty, *Frescoes*, which had previously only been seen at the opening of the Sackler Wing at the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art. The only play about this ancient and severe comment on Antony and Cleopatra is that the music, Samuel Barber's two-Cleopatra arias sung by Leontyne Price, had to be heard on tape.

Across the Plaza, the City Opera, concluding their season on Sunday to the news that Julius Rudel, who directed them for 22 years until Beverly Sills took over, is severing his connexion with the company at the end of the autumn. Despite declarations of "friendship" Rudel has clearly decided that his career lies elsewhere: in Chicago, for instance, where he has a long-term contract with the Lyric Opera, and even perhaps at the Met, where he is scheduled to conduct Hoffmann next year.

By coincidence Hoffmann was the opera I saw at the New York State Theatre, indifferently conducted—not by Mr Rudel. On the evidence of this performance, Miss Sills has a lot of work to do. It was held together by the baritone Samuel Ramey, much improved since his Glyndebourne appearances in *Figaro*. In the quadruple role of Hoffmann's characters. Despite the friendly and indulgent audience, which the City Opera has nurtured, the other singers had difficulty in filling the house when standing anywhere further back than the footlights. In many respects Miss Sills's problems reflect those of her colleagues across at the Met in the need to find artists with sufficient decision for the audition.

And she also might use a discreet change in the repertoire as a way out. One of the most interesting names on the plans for next season is that of Hugh Wheeler, who is doing the English adaptation for the new production of *The Student Prince*, which plays for a week at the end of August. Romberg's opera is not in itself a worst choice as it might appear: City Opera used to play it to the groundings while the summer holidays of their regular patrons are still in full swing. Mr Wheeler, though, is very much a Broadway name and one associated with *East of Eden*. They have already worked together at City Opera on Kurt Weill's *Silverlake* to very mixed critical reaction—see Patrick J. Smith's report below.

Closer links with this team may well be one solution to the repertoire problem. So while Baryshnikov sings with Broadway it could well be that Broadway might be persuaded itself to have a little flirt with the Lincoln Center.

John Higgins

Handelian charm

Acis and Galatea
Banqueting House

Stanley Sadie

In tune with recent custom, the English Bach Festival opened with a costume event at the Whitehall Banqueting House (there are some notable Sunday's "Music for the Wedding of the Sun King" by Lully and Cavalli). On Monday it was Handel: that verdant product of his early years in England, *Acis and Galatea*.

Handel composed it for the Duke of Chandos's mansion near Edgware, possibly for staging, but more likely for some kind of concert or party acted performance. He had only a handful of singers; if the work is staged, Polypheme has to be something of a quick-change artist. Acis has to be promptly resurrected (or, as here, a substitute hastily brought in), and Galatea finally has to advise herself to dry her own tears—for the choruses require the lot of soloists. Some music makes a much better effect than what in Handel's later, grander version which until lately has been more popular.

Brian Trowell, who produced, did wisely to prefer the small-scale approach. He staged it charmingly, with Acis and Galatea in Rococo pastoral costumes, the observers in something more rustic, and Polypheme in a rude, hairy skin. For the opening choruses he had the lovers somewhat apart but everyone cheerfully intertwining when the music hit at dance. Gesture was nicely stylized. The only real mistake was to have Galatea patently interested in Polypheme's advances; it belied the emotions she has later to express in sincere, heartfelt music.

We also heard the original coarse words for "Cease to beauty", a little extra music in the finale, and a lot of ornamentation, this last mostly along the right lines but often ill-used.

The Banqueting House has acoustical shortcomings, and that may be why the accompanying ensemble sounded poorly: all oboes (less than perfectly tuned) and basses (bawled) when one needed to hear nothing. The direction from the keyboard, combined with a little time-beating from Professor Trowell, rarely seemed to arrive at just tempo (most were too slow). But vocally it was delightful. First, sweet-toned singing and a sensuous phrasing of Ann Mackay, then through the forthright but elegant Acis of Peter Jeffrey. Rodney McCann made a Polypheme both thunderous and wretched. Mr. Golding sang two of the tenor arias with delicacy and natural styliness, and Adrian Thompson did another with considerable eloquence.

Genevieve de Brabant
John Lewis Auditorium

William Mann

Offenbach has figured several times in the annual opera production given by John Lewis Partnership Music Society, and does so even more appropriately this year, in which we commemorate the centenary of his death.

Choice fell on *Genevieve de Brabant* which Offenbach revised twice, lengthening it to a two-act opera. The second version was a popular success in London and left behind it the *Gendarmes* *Duet*, which amateur singers will be loath to render at musical evenings of the old. How they became gendarmes I know not; the plot is set in the time of the Crusades, and the duet is sung by two comic bired assistants.

The lady of the title was the daughter and lovely wife of Duke Siegfried of Brabant (in Offenbach he became Sieffroy), falsely accused by the villainous and ambitious Golo of adultery, and left to wander in a forest, while the duke was supposedly away on a Crusade (the librettist had him carousing with Charles Martell somewhere near Paris). All is revealed in time for a happy end to a protracted and rambling opera of the old. The French story which Geoffrey Wilson and Max Morris have arranged in English for the Partnership's production.

It is not exactly easy to keep a firm grip on the details of the plot as it unfolds; with Offenbach's music there is no such trouble, and I was delighted to make the acquaintance of a host of joyous numbers, many of which already sounded familiar.

Tom Hawkes's production misses no opportunity for amusing gags, few of them as sophisticated as Sieffroy's arrival by swan (Loehring also takes place in Brabant), some perhaps over the heads of outsiders. James Robertson conducts the Cavendish Orchestra in a lusty performance (others tonight, and on Friday) and, as usual, some young professionals are imported to do justice to the important roles, though members of the society did so too.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Exhibition of work
by Salvador Dalí

The first major exhibition of the work of the surrealist Salvador Dalí will open at the Tate Gallery on May 14, and run until June 29. The exhibition, which is the first to show at the present on in Paris, includes over 300 paintings, drawings and surrealist objects.

Book review

Fads and fancies of an Australian child

Unreliable Memoirs
By Clive James

(Cape, £5.50)
Thanks to Clive James I am now just about ready to appear on *Mastermind* as an expert on "lollies". Not lolly lollies, you understand. Not those chunks of coloured ice which in the *Residuals* were English and sucked quite clean of flavour and colour but which now in *Ocean 3* have the suspicious blandness of crystallised soyabean. No, lollies, the Australian name for what we English call sweets and the Americans call candy. Lollies like the *Houdley Violet Crumble Bar*; dense honeycomb covered with chocolate, so fragile, says James, that it was like trying to eat a Ming vase, or *Fantail*, a chocolate coated toffee "so glutinous that it could induce lockjaw in a mule", and not forgetting the famous *Jaffa* with its two critically different forms of consumption (such or bite) and handiness as ammunition during productions of *Giselle*.

This meticulous listing of the fads and fancies of childhood, the evidence that the books is the most successful part of James's story of Australian childhood. The appeal to an English audience is hardly nostalgic. Australia did have *Wizard of Oz*, *Tarzan* and *Jungle Jim*, but few in this country can be on first name terms with *Houdley Violet Crumble Bar*, let alone have been reprimanded for polioxing a girl with a *Wendy* dagger. What is telling about this inventory of unfamiliar detail is that it captures the obsessiveness of childhood, a time when the finest aesthetic discriminations are brought to bear on nothing more (or less) than chocolate bars and conkers.

But although James gets the feel of detail right, it is a little disappointing to find that he is unable to perform a similar feat of resurrection upon the day to day experience of childhood. There are good and bad times recorded here, the construction of a back-garden earthworks which Uncle Toby would have envied, a box car race which makes "the Indianapolis 500 look effete, and an outrageous school farthing competition which is quite fancy enough to remind us that

we are in the land of "Just Bruce" rather than *Just William*. Instead, however, of the peculiar and appealing quality of childhood being recovered through memory, we get an almost ready-made series of episodes and events most of which, although sharply sketched, lack that special quality of good autobiography, the movement, however implicit, between now and then; the tension which arises from incorporating that which we were, into that which we are. James ducks such issues by coming on as a storyteller, almost a script-writer, there is little sign here of the man we know from elsewhere, one of the acerbic self-consciousness, the feeling for the ridiculous, for the simultaneous reality and unreality of images.

Perhaps he considered that his Australian background had such a tenuous connexion with the present public personality that he had no wish to take "Clive James" with him on his biographical journey. But this is not the only alternative. For example, Gilbert Hardy, who showed in his poignant autobiography, *Along My Line*, it is possible to take a public image aboard such a trip, wrestle with and eventually succeed in replacing it with a deeper and richer portrait.

At the end, James almost seems to sense the need to explain his part in the proceedings, the peculiarly imperfect nature of it, the status of the reminiscences. This is not my story, he declares. "Nothing I have said is factual except the bits that sound like fiction." But it is not an illuminating paradox. No such distinction between "bits" is apparent.

In the last chapter he sets sail for England. Maybe in the next volume we will be able to recognize the sardonic commentator of late night Saturday and back page Sundays. As it is we must be content with an accidental self-portrait in a vivid description of the hazards of suburban Australian life, James introduces us to the funnel-web spider. Television producers will recognize its life-style. The bear "inhabits a miniature missile silo in the ground, from which it emerges in a savage arc ready to sink its mandibles into anything that breathes".

Laurie Taylor

Pinter premiere at Hampstead

An early play by Harold Pinter, *Hothouse*, which he wrote in 1958 and then laid aside, will receive its premiere at the Hampstead Theatre to-

morrow. It will be directed by the playwright, with a cast of Roger Davidson, Edward de Souza, Robert East, Michael Forster, James Grant, Derek Newark and Angela Pleasence.

Television

Panorama
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

The sudden resignation of Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, robbed Mr Richard Nixon, the former president of the limelight on BBC 1's *Panorama* on Monday. One had looked forward to an evening of watching Mr Nixon promoting his new book, *The Real War*, and perhaps rather gleefully, discussing the handling of the dreadful state of the Western alliance and relations with the Soviet Union. Indeed, an hour with Tricky Dicky, the man you would not buy a used car from, would have been a jolly piece of nostalgia. But events caught up with *Panorama*, and quite rightly Mr Nixon was shoved into the tail-end of the programme which dealt, instead, with Mr Vance's resignation and the serious question of East-West relations and the appalling situation Mr Carter now faces in this election year.

Panorama had an interview with Dr Brzezinski, the spokesman on national security. Mr Carter's hawk, as opposed to Mr Vance, who was his dove, and the disastrous passage of the *Residuals* was aired at some length before Mr Nixon came on.

Nixon watchers would not have been entirely disappointed by the performance. The former President played the thoughtful role of statesman very well, and his "fellow Republicans" against the temptation of making political hay out of President Carter's misfortune, and then, almost as an aside, said the way out of America's present difficulties would be spending an extra \$30 billion on

defence and bringing back conscription. The 30 billion, he said with a smile, would amount to a mere 1 per cent of the gross national product.

The rest was soothing noises. But the suggested 30 billion increase should not be overlooked. Mr Nixon, for all the stigma attached to him since Watergate and his resignation, is still much admired in Republican party thinking. Indeed, to big banking, and as he spoke blandly of this increase in military spending one realized that it would be a way out of the present recession in the United States and a path that a Republican president might take.

The 30 billion extra was a most interesting aside. *Panorama* gave Mr Nixon the brush off on Monday but thought that the ending of his term would be a good thing to see. The programme was a good thing to see. The ending of his term would be a good thing to see.

London debuts

This was a quality not very apparent in the earnest approach of a Canadian flautist, Anne-Elise Keefe, at the Purcell Room. The *Serenade*, Op 41, by Beethoven was only intermittently beguiling, and both Bach's *E minor Sonata* and Berlioz's unaccompanied *Sequenza* sounded over-cautious. More persuasive was Jolivet's *Chant de Linos*, but with such a huge repertoire of original works Miss Keefe was unwise to trifle with Franck's *Violin Sonata* in transcription. Schubert's virtuosic variations *Chant de Linos* benefited greatly from Julian Dawson-Lyell, whose piano playing was a firm and eloquent foundation throughout.

Also on the South Bank the baritone Richard Stuart appeared in one of the Royal Academy of Music's Westmorland concerts, following intermissions with the Singers Company and English Music Theatre. His operatic experience brought rewards in songs such as the comedy-character of Mussorgsky's "The Seminary", and the first and last of Ravel's three-part *Don Quichotte à Dulcinée*, with well-phrased accompaniment from Susan Cook.

In Fina's settings of Thomas Hardy, *I said to Love*, and in Poulenc's *Le Bestiaire*, the singer seemed over-concerned with tone quality at the expense of variety of colour to bring out the musical content and mood. The concert was shared by Shalegh Sutherland, whose researches into Czech piano music on a visit to Czechoslovakia last year bore fruit in the contrasts of dynamics and expression she brought to Janáček's *In the Mist*, but failed to persuade this listener that his earlier work with the title-date "LX.1905" or Dussek's equally programmatic *Sonata, Op 51 (Élégie harmonique)* had much musical interest to commend them.

The French pianist Gérard Frémy chose a curiously un-Gallic sequence of Schubert, Prokofiev and Schumann at Wigmore Hall, and reminded me of the bandmaster for whom he played "pretty powerful". Even Prokofiev's *Sonata No 6* is more expressive of wrath and fury than storm and stress, although the performance certainly abounded in scintillating fingerwork. Both Schubert's *A major Sonata* and Schumann's *Fantasy, Op 17*, however, were over-inflated by a heavy-handed attack leading to a frequent coarsening of tone, modified only in Schumann's finale.

Noël Goodwin

New Ashton ballet in five-week season

A new one-act ballet by Sir Frederick Ashton will receive its premiere on August 4 as part of an eightieth birthday tribute to the Queen Mother. But the premiere will only be one special event during a five-week season at the Royal Opera House solely devoted to ballet.

After a period of excluding guest artists, in order to give the company's own dancers more opportunities, the Royal Ballet is now presenting more performances than before and so has decided to bring back guest dancers. Thus, during the season in July and early August, there will be appearances from Mikhail Baryshnikov in *Romeo and Juliet*, from the American dancer Gregory Kirkland in the same ballet, and from Natalia Makarova in *Giselle*, *Manon*, *Swan Lake* and *A Month in the Country*. All three dancers will also be appearing in the Royal Ballet Gala on July 17.

More guest artists will be seen with the company next month when Richard Cragun and Birgit Kell dance in Kenneth MacMillan's ballet *My Brother, My Sister*, which he created for the Stuttgart Ballet in 1978. Two other ballets new to the company's repertoire will be presented in the same programme: *Troy Game*, by Robert North, and a new one-act ballet by David Bintley, *Alicia*.

Sills expanding the range of City Opera

Beverly Sills is now fully established as the general director of the New York City Opera, and she has been a tightening of castings, a control of the repertoire so that works are given in a two or three-week span and then dropped, and a braver approach to the problems of repertory opera.

Two of this spring season's new productions are indicative of the shape of the future (though both were in the pipeline before Sills took over). *Three Oranges*, was borrowed from the San Diego Opera, a practice begun long before Sills, but which will be expanded in future seasons. Another, Kurt Weill's *Silverlake* (Silverlake), employed a number of Broadway names, and seems to suggest that Sills is anxious to develop light opera or "musical" troupes either as part of or as an adjunct to the main company. The third new production, *Don Giovanni*, brought a repertory work to the house to a fresh staging.

Don Giovanni, staged by Glyndebourne's John Cox with massive and complex sets by Michael Annala, was largely a straightforward look at the opera, with several jarring innovations—the chief being to portray the Commendatore as a gentle coward, so that Giovanni kills him in cold blood (but wherefore then, his renown as a warrior?). Yet Cox's work in general focused on the characters' individualities, and his achievement outweighed his idiosyncrasies. The claustrophobic sets (which now and then defeated the stagehands) and the dark-light stage emphasized the menace of the opera, but oddly Julius Rudel's conducting (and his overwitty reticent accompaniments) went against this conception, being lyric and graceful.

The cast was dominated by Samuel Ramey's Giovanni, which, though not yet completely realized as either a demon in human form or a creature of irresistible charm, was nonetheless sung with style and vigour. Of the rest, Faith Edman's Zerlina outshone her female companions (as in the original performance) both stylistically and vocally, although Carol Vanness's Anna was strongly projected as a woman of virulent hatred and fire (her voice is still in the

process of development, and is uneven, but her ferocity and stage presence recalls that of Caliope).

Major attention was given to Weill's little-known *Silverlake* (1933), adapted by Hugh Wheeler with lyrics by Lys Symonette from the George Kaiser play to which Weill provided music. *Silverlake* was mostly from his score for Strindberg's *Gustave III* was added. Many of the crew that produced Broadway's *Sweeney Todd* were involved, and the resulting performance struck more of Broadway than of opera house, not least because one of the central roles (Olivia, the policeman turned millionaire) was taken by the Broadway actor/singer, Kurt Grey. Because of Grey's music, operatic voice the entire show was amplified, to the displeasure of several opera critics who saw it as a very unwelcome precedent.

Whatever value lay in the production was not in the simple-minded Brechtian fable (at least as it came across in the Wheeler adaptation), nor in the music of Weill, which is less accomplished than several earlier and later scores, but in the slick professionalism of Harold Prince's staging, which seems in constant motion. The use of a heavy end set got the parent movable plastic screens (designed by Manuel Lugtjenhorst) provided a visual innovation more compelling than either story or music, and was reinforced by the presence of Joel Grey, whose Chaplinesque demeanor and diminutive, athletic frame kept attention riveted on him whenever he was onstage.

Prokofiev's far different fable, *A Love for Three Oranges*, has been in and out of City Opera's repertoire since 1943, and is an excellent choice for the company. Mario Vansella provided colourful costumes and sets, while Tito Capobianco produced with stylized flourish, often appropriate to the story but now and then wilfully exaggerated, as if he did not want any audience to believe in the foolishness onstage, even though Prokofiev and Gozzi did. A good cast was led by the salwar. Prince, Joseph Evans, Christopher Keene conducted crisply.

Patrick J. Smith

Glyndebourne goes to Paris

Glyndebourne's production of *The Rake's Progress*, complete with the Hockney scenery and costumes, is travelling to Paris in November for four performances at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. As at Glyndebourne the cast will be led by Leo Goeke and Felicity Lott, and the opera will be conducted by Bernard Haitink, although the London Philharmonic will

be replaced by the Orchestre de Paris. The visit is being organized under the auspices of the Festival d'Ayrounne, which this year is given over to a celebration of the centenary of the composer. The production will also feature the New York Philharmonic under Mehta, the London Symphony Orchestra under Abbado and the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Rozdestvensky.

Alan Hamilton

serious talks and who in any case lacks backing in the Congress. Dr Brzezinski is no substitute because he is deeply disliked and distrusted by the Russians. Indeed, it is to his influence that they attribute much of the trouble. Dr Kissinger had no illusions about their policies but he knew how to talk to them. There is now nobody in power in Washington to fill that gap. This is why Europe must make the attempt.

Europe also has to frame a joint policy towards the Middle East, on which the future prosperity and peace of Europe depends. In Afghanistan, in Iran, in the Arab countries, we face the greatest problems, and Europe can make a contribution to their solution. If there is to be pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw troops from Afghanistan, Europe has to contribute to that pressure, swallowing some of her concern for her own trade links in order to do so. If there is to be a determined negotiation to bring the United States back to the hostages. That is for Europe to do as well. If there is to be a European contribution to the continuing crisis in the Arab world, that will depend on unity of purpose.

Despite the little England attitudes struck in the House of Commons—which make Britain seem so ludicrously insular and chauvinist—it is Mrs Thatcher who has made the mistake of rejecting large concessions and offending Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard home angry and alienated. To do this with the world in its present state is a mark of judgment, a failure to put first things first. Sometimes it is wise to be tough—but it is never wise to quarrel with your friends in the crisis hour which calls for unity.

the Government suggests—adding a tempting reference to the £4m which abolition would make available for more immediate purposes.

A sum amounting to less than a thousandth of National Health Service expenditure does not seem an exorbitant price for the service the Community Health Councils are meant to provide. It is true that their effectiveness varies considerably from place to place, and that they are apt to stir up controversy. That is part of the business. Since their purpose is to stand outside the administrative hierarchy, free from that sense of corporate responsibility which often makes the National Health Service relatively impervious to outside criticism, their role cannot be effectively reproduced by the new district authorities. The Normansfield scandal showed how effective a Community Health Council could be in uncovering problems which the health authority (incidentally, a single-district area of the kind the new authorities are to be modelled on) had timidly glossed over. An organization as large and complex in its services as the National Health Service must inevitably be afflicted to a great extent by administrative structures: the Community Health Councils are not just one dispensable batch of committees, but valuable gadflies, which serve to save the system from complacency.

evangelical one," then surely he has forgotten all the cry of the "crown rights" of the Redeemer in Scotland at the last century and nineteenth centuries? Was this not evangelicalism at its most principled? And is it really necessary to a biblical standpoint to insist that church government should ultimately be subject to State government, that the appointments of bishops should pass through the hands of a secular Prime Minister, that the clergy of the Church of England should be unable to sit in the House of Commons, and that (contrariwise) 25 members of the Church of England must sit in the House of Lords? A justification may be raised by those who like these things—but the suggestion that they are not necessary to a biblical Christianity has also a great deal to recommend itself. I am certain *prima facie* plausibility, and may well be a serious understatement of the actual case.

For my part I am itching to perform some of these things—
I am, Sir, very faithfully,
COLIN BUCHANAN,
Principal.
St John's College,
Chilwell Lane,
Brampton,
Nottingham.
April 21.

Antiquities under fire

From Sir Paul Wright

Sir, The cost in human suffering of this tragic conflict within Lebanon and, more lately, our southern borders, needs no emphasis or comment. Our sympathy goes out to all of us whose race, creed or nation are afflicted by the mounting toll of dead and injured. Those who are familiar with this historic region will also be acquainted with which it abounds, and in particular to the ancient city of Tyre, which has been the scene of severe fighting and bombing.

Recent years have seen the development of this former Phoenician city into an archaeological site of importance, bearing witness to the long march of human civiliza-

From Sir Paul Wright
Sir, The cost in human suffering of the present conflict within Lebanon is all too more largely across its southern borders, needs no emphasis in your columns. Our sympathy goes out to all of whatever race, creed or nation who are afflicted by the mounting toll of dead and injured. Those who are familiar with this historic region will be aware of the threat posed by the antiquities with which the grounds and in particular to the ancient city of Tyre, which has recently been the scene of severe fighting and bombing.

Recent years have seen the development of this former Phoenician city into an archaeological site of rare importance, bearing witness to the long march of human civiliza-

From Dr O. R. Impey
Sir, In 1960 I tasted a "scotch"
whisky in Japan called Queen
George.
Yours faithfully,
O. R. IMPEY.
The Ashmolean Museum,
Department of Eastern Art,
Oxford.
April 24

assuaged from the collective consciousness of the nation. To receive another telling blow to the effectiveness of the armed forces will jolt Americans like a blow below the belt. It will also dismay its allies. But that is not the real point.

The pity of it is, of course, that this is election year and Mr Carter, while way ahead of his rivals some weeks or months ago, has seen his fortunes slip and we may assume that this badly judged action in Iran was, to some measure, an attempt to restore his position politically as well as to win the support of American hostages. But are we—the 96 per cent of the world who are not American—to be put in dire peril by the aspirations of an American presidential candidate?

I have seen the obvious admiration for Mr Carter in his handling of the awful responsibilities of his office: I still have the deepest respect for the American way of life, the freedom, the responsibility, the vast majority of whom in public life; but I do not act in Iran show to me, and millions like me, that this admiration has been misplaced.

Let us and America not sink to the moral depths of those who persecuted the kidnapping of those fifty Americans. Let us and America be able to hold up our heads at all times and say, even if unsuccessful, we tried in an honourable and civilized way the peace of the world are on America's side of the fence; great country not let us all down.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DOBSON,
18 Stairfoot Walk,
Adele,
Leeds.

From Mrs A. C. Taylor

Sir, It is with increasing dismay that I read so many entries in *The Times* that seem to be founded on personal experience than facts based on genuine research concerning Iran. I would, in particular, like to challenge Mr N. Ripley (April 28). I have known Iran and Iranian people for quite a number of years, from the Caspian, down to the Gulf, in the desert, and in the mountains, and in Tebran.

A very short time before the events which led to the Shah's exile the vast majority of Iranians certainly did not have an intense hostility towards anyone. They were in fact very proud of their progress, their economic, medicine, education

on on hostages a test

From Mr P. W. Davies
Sir, In common with millions of other residents of London, my travel habits have recently been seriously affected by the early close-down of the Underground services as a protest about violence and vandalism. I must admit that this official NUR action has in the past irritated me, but I have been forced to rap myself.

Yesterday, at about 1.30 pm, I was at Leicester Square station and witnessed what was a practically unbelievable sight. About 25 heavily armed men in dark skinsuits charged through the turnstiles and rushed down the escalator smashing every advertising plate they could find. Passers-by simply cowered in terror but perhaps the most disturbing sight of the affray was the sight of a small girl hysterical with fear. Needless to say, there was no police presence whatsoever.

No attempt was made to curtail this wanton and violent vandalism, and I can only conclude that it is no longer safe to travel in central London on a warm spring afternoon. I gather that even in New York, the epicentre of such activity, it is only at night that such amazing breakdowns in social order occur.

I would wish the National Union of Railwaymen well in their protest and I hope that some official action be taken now before the entire London Underground becomes a massive and permanent no-go area.

Yours sincerely,
PETER WYNNE DAVIES.
The London Underground Association
157/163 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1A
April 26.

From Sir Peter Vannock, MEP
for Cleveland (Conservative).

Sir, Mr Roy Grantham's article (April 25) suggesting that European defence costs be brought into the EEC Budget equation is full of interest. His comment that we cannot for long have a Community that oversubsidizes agriculture, does little for unemployment, and treats defence as if it does not exist highlights the distance from the formal committees of the Parliament of one on defence.

This is ostensibly because defence is not specifically mentioned in the Treaties. But it is not specifically excluded either and many important topics are debated that are not specifically in the Treaties.

It is my contention that the Community, including new members as they join, must be free to discuss defence matters in a formal committee, not just by inadvertence in debates on other subjects. I hope by the end of the current five-year period the Community will have the need to have this competence recognized. It would in no way detract from the importance of Nato, but would show to the world our concern with, for instance, supply routes to the Community from farther afield. We must evidence our strength in Europe through a unity of purpose that would need to be consulted fully before bilateral arms treaties are concluded by the superpowers, virtually over our heads.

If in addition financial defence contributions were to agree as part of a new agreement, the burden of it or another, to which we have yet another way of redressing its present ridiculous imbalance.

Yours faithfully,
PETER VANNOCK,
39-45 Pitsbury Square, EC2.

From Dr. N. E. Saul
Sir, Dr. Pubbrook (April 21) suggests
redrawing the Northern Ireland
border so as to transfer the Catholic
minorities of Fermanagh and
Tyrone to the Republic.
But a simple border adjustment
will not of itself eliminate from
Northern Ireland the presence of
those who reject the Union. What
about the Catholics of Belfast and
Londonderry? The idea of resettle-
ing them all in the south, though
it has the appeal of logic and
finality, is hardly in the realm of
political practicability.
Dr. Pubbrook's suggestion might
actually do positive harm by en-
couraging the belief that Britain
will abandon its commitment to the
Union with Northern Ireland.
Yours faithfully,
NIGEL SAUL
Department of History,
Royal Holloway College,
Egham Hill,
Egham
Surrey.

From Mrs Margaret Steinitz
Sir, With reference to the article
(April 23) concerning the Inner
London Education Authority in-
creases in fees for Adult Educa-
tion courses from September 1930,
the main point is that the in-
crease in question is the London Bach
Society and not the Bach Choir.
In addition it must be emphasized
that the difficulties have been dic-
tated by the withdrawal of the re-
coupment facility of other work-
ing class societies. The amount
paid by a student's home authority
for a class attended in the IEA.
The article implies that the diffi-
culties are caused by the IEA in-
creases which is a much smaller
amount than the increase of students
outside the IEA that can no longer
get recoupment which is the diffi-
culty. The implications for societies
such as the London Bach Society
are therefore manifold.
Yours faithfully
MARGARET STEINITZ,
137 St. Julian's Farm Road, SE27.

From Mrs Constance Cook
Sir, Yes! For goodness sake call it
"Liturgy"—then the Rev Mr
Graham-Orlebar (April 26) can, at
least say he is trying out the new
Liturgy!
Yours faithfully,
CONSTANCE COOK,
Little Hill.
Much Badham,
Hertfordshire,
April 26.

[illegible]

Sir, Death of a Princess may have
 affair, as an inessential presentation
 in Saudi Arabia, but it should not
 be treated as a direct attack on
 Islam. Your article "No cause to
 end a friendship" (April 24) and
 subsequent correspondence suggest
 the article was written on a polemic
 basis.

The public execution of women for
 adultery is not enjoined in the
 Koran, where the punishment is
 either flogging or seclusion (2:42;
 4:15). It is possible for Muslims
 to themselves to justify capital punishment
 for this offence by appeal to
 tradition (*Sunnah*), but tradition
 has much to say about the status of
 women, the criminality of their
 testimony and alternative punishments.

One fundamental principle of
 Islamic law is that of consensus
 (*Ijma'*). In this regard, it is important that
 many countries, including Saudi
 Arabia, have a long history of
 Islamic way of life have moved away
 from the severity of punishments im-
 posed in countries like Saudi Arabia.
 This does not, however, mean that
 regard to penalties for adultery and
 theft but also in more general
 matters such as polygamy. Islam
 teaches respect and protection for
 women but there are other ways of
 imposing the criminal restrictions
 imposed on them in some com-
 munities.

To assess Islam according to the
 claims which Saudi Arabia makes to
 be its guardian is somewhat like
 attempting the practice in one consen-
 sated Catholic newspaper to be
 representative of Christianity.

Attitudes towards Islam, in the
 media and elsewhere, should not be
 based solely on what happens in the
 Arabian peninsula or Iran, but

contributed to the Muslim, especially women, in other countries. Including our own, are making to the development of human values within the world community.

Yours sincerely,
DAVIN GUILDFORD,
Willow Garage,
Woking Road,
Guildford,
Surrey.
April 28.

I have found no one who believes any such thing, though many will say that for the moment we must draw to feudal régimes while we need their trade so badly. For the life of me I cannot imagine what activity of our Royal Family could have led to the barbarity of shooting a young girl to death in a car park for a sexual peccadillo, nor backing repeatedly at the neck of her lover with a short blunt knife. In the correspondence on the film, no one has denied its essential truth. Let our Government wag its tongue if it must, but let us not talk and think like your correspondents.

Yours sincerely,
YORICK WILKS.
Black Notley Hospital,
Barnet, Essex.
April 26.

From Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Watson

Sir, There is a good deal of talk about sanctions at the moment and I suggest that the sanction of withholding business from the I.T.C. companies who put on the programme *Death of a Princess* might be applied by those of their clients who believe that the showing of this offensive programme was irresponsible and injurious to the interests of British trade in the Middle East.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP WATSON,
Fingfield House,
Fingfield,
Barnet, Essex.

LEICESTER...
centre of
low cost offices
Call John Brown
0533 549922
Ext 6760

Atlas Copco
compressed air systems.
A force made to
serve you
Atlas Copco Air Systems Technology
for Generators to Compressors

Stock markets
FT Index 436.7, up 4.6
FT Gilt 56.74, up 0.52

Sterling
\$2.2700, down 1.45
Index 73.2, down 0.5

Dollar
Index 86.5, down 0.1

Gold
\$518.50, down 57

Money
3 mth sterling 174.174
3 mth Euro-S 141.154
6 mth Euro-S 14.14

IN BRIEF

Delay on retailing discounts report

Action on discounts to
retailers is unlikely before the
Monopolies and Mergers Com-
mission reports on discounting
practices later this year, the
small Consortium was told at
meeting with Mr John Nott,
Secretary of State for Trade.
Mr Nott did not expect any
company reference for invest-
ment would be made before
May by Mr Gordon Borrie,
Director General of Fair Trade.
He also indicated that the
government was unlikely to
bring in legislation on the
discounting practices, which
restricts the buying power of
large distributors.

fishore discovery

Phillips Petroleum, Ivory
ast, Agip SFA, Petroli, the
local oil company of the
ry Coast have announced an
shore oil discovery near
idjan in West Africa. Phillips
roleum is the operating com-
ny.

gment reserved

he House of Lords has
rved judgment on a final
apt by Lordships to gain
e to documents relating to
ged Rhodesian sanctions
ing Lordships the docu-
nts are vital to its case in a
10-million pound legal battle
ns 29 oil companies.

XGD mandate ends

andatory financing of large
nd Kingdom export com-
ns in foreign currency will
langer be required by the
ort Credits Guarantee
arment, Mr Cecil Perkins,
the Trade Minister has said
ment.

5m Eurobond issue

The Federal Business De-
opment Bank of Canada is
ing \$75m (about £33m)
ugh the issue of a five-year,
riced Eurobond offering.
e issue carries a coupon of
per cent.

K broking link

lowe and Pittman Inc, the
ed Sussex subsidiary of
e and Pittman, the London
hrokers is to open an
ce in Boston, Massachusetts.
My will be the first
sitory of a United Kingdom
erage house to do so.

35m pollution bid

accidental Petroleum has
1 in Los Angeles it will
loughly oppose a \$655m
ue £279m) suit filed against
its and Hooker Chemicals
y New York State over
ping of chemical wastes in
Love Canal.

arathon jobs saved

ore than 700 jobs on Clyde-
were saved when a French
took over the Marathon
building yard yesterday.
on Industrielle d'Entrepri-
ed formal handover papers
Marathon, which has been
y a United States firm for
dy eight years. No details
the deal have been released.

Mounting losses force Thorn EMI to abandon medical scanner market

By Bill Johnston
Thorn EMI is withdrawing
from the medical diagnostic
scanner market which it made
into a multimillion pound busi-
ness less than 8 years ago.
The company is the latest
casualty in the highly competi-
tive medical electronics field.
Concentration has been particu-
larly acute in the United States
where government legislation
curtailing excessive capital ex-
penditure on medical equip-
ment has made survival diffi-
cult.

The company said it recog-
nized with the present state of
the market, the medical busi-
ness was unlikely to return to
profitability. Heavy investment
in development and engineer-
ing would be needed to support
the business.

Profitability has dropped
dramatically since 1972 when
EMI, as it then was, launched
its scanner, a revolution in
design and high technology.
Over the next five years scan-
ners were being used in six
countries and had netted EMI
£24m in profits.

By the end of 1978 EMI's
medical electronics group was
in desperate financial trouble.

The American market, the most
lucrative in the world, was
seriously constrained by federal
legislation preventing equip-
ment purchases, in excess of
\$100,000 (£43,500).

In the 1978-79 financial year
the group lost £13m and this
year the loss so far is around
£8m-10m.

Thorn EMI has made condi-
tional arrangements with the
medical systems business divi-
sion of the American General
Electric company to ensure
continuing support by GE for
EMI's medical electronics cus-
tomers.

Under this agreement GE will
service new EMI scanners in
the American market and will
also be responsible for sales
and servicing outside North
America.

Also, Thorn EMI has agreed
conditionally to a settlement of
its legal action against GE.

General Electric is to pay a
royalty for the non-exclusive
licence and will have access to
certain assets of the EMI medi-
cal electronics group, princi-
pally spare parts inventories
necessary to support the scan-
ners.

It will also acquire the EMI
medical factory at Radlett,
Hertfordshire, which it will use
to manufacture GE medical
electronic equipment and a
limited range of products sold
by EMI outside America.

Thorn EMI says arrangements
are being made to get out-
standing orders for its two
latest models of scanner, the
7070 and the 6000. The com-
pany will continue to support
the manufacture of these prod-
ucts, which the new arrange-
ment with GE does not include.

These agreements should net
Thorn EMI £37.5m.

But they also mark the com-
pany's withdrawal from the
general medical electronics
market and will mean the end
of the production of a device
which brought the company so
much prestige.

The inventor of the scanner,
Mr Godfrey Hounsfield, was
awarded 40 prizes from univer-
sities and institutes throughout
the world, the CBE, and the
Nobel prize for technology for
his work on his high technol-
ogical design.

Gibb's expulsion a 'retrograde step'

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

An esoteric dispute is simmer-
ing after the proposal to expel
Anthony Gibbs from the Accep-
ting Houses Committee, an elite
group of City merchant banks.

Sir Philip de Zulueta, chair-
man of Anthony Gibbs, whose
impending takeover by the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation led to the com-
mittee proposing expulsion,
thought the decision would
prove a retrograde step for the
committee.

An exchange of letters be-
tween Mr John Baring, chairman
of the AHC, and Sir Philip was
published. Mr Baring's letter
said: "With great regret we
have come to the conclusion
that in the event of the offer
(from the Hongkong and
Shanghai) becoming successful,
Anthony Gibbs would no longer
be eligible for membership
of the committee. I am now
writing formally to convey this
to you."

The committee's decision was
based on a rule that its mem-
bers, the leading 17 City mer-
chant banks, have to be full
members or under the control
of full members of the British
Bankers' Association, Hongkong
and Shanghai is considered to

be a foreign bank and is not a
full member.

Sir Philip refused to resign.
He argued that a crown colony
bank should be considered
British in this context. He had
pointed out that the Hongkong
and Shanghai was prepared to
assure Gibbs of management
independence after the take-
over.

His letter to Mr Baring says:
"Naturally I regret the com-
mittee's decision but obviously
I must accept it."
Later he said that the com-
mittee seemed to have taken
the "rather narrow British
view that any bank not owned
in London should not be a
member of the AHC."

It is understood that the com-
mittee's proposed expulsion of
Gibbs was based on the rule
about being a full member of
the British Bankers' Association,
but Mr Baring's letter gives no
reasons for the decision other
than that membership would
be overruled by the statutory pro-
visions of the Banking Act and
more recently Bank of England



Sir Philip de Zulueta: Accept-
ing Houses Committee taking
narrow British view.

proposals on bank liquidity
requirements.

Accepting Houses, which as
one time were uniquely able to
have their bills rediscounted at
the finest possible rates in the
money market and who enjoyed
a special relationship with the
Bank of England, now have

exactly the same status as any
recognized bank under the Act.

Nevertheless, merchant banks
want to be members, or as in
the case of Gibbs, will find
it hard to raise membership. Be-
longing to the AHC, apart from
belonging to the best "club"
available to merchant bankers,
apparently confers a competi-
tive advantage not available to
others.

The Gibbs affair is not the
end of the committee's dilemma
on membership. It now has to
deal with Singer & Friedlander,
a subsidiary of insurance
brokers, T. Bowring, which
has agreed to a takeover by the
American insurance brokers,
Marsh & McLennan.

The AHC said yesterday that
Singer would continue to be a
member pending the outcome of
any arrangements for the bank's
after the takeover of Bowring.

Marsh, in its offer for Bow-
ring, says that they both want
Singer to continue as an AHC
member. But Marsh seems to
acknowledge that this would be
impossible under foreign
ownership by saying that ways
of disposing of Singer (possi-
bly to the present manage-
ment of the bank) which
would enable continued mem-
bership are being examined.

Financial Editor, page 21

Dollar weakened by sharp drop in US interest rates

By Our Economics Staff

The First National Bank of
Chicago cut its prime lending
rate to 18 1/2 per cent yesterday.
On Monday, Morgan Guaranty
Trust and the National Bank of
Detroit brought their rates
down to 18 1/2 per cent.

There is still room for fur-
ther falls in prime rates. So
far American banks have kept
the rates charged to their best
customers from falling nearly
as fast as those on Treasury
bills, or the key Fed funds rate.

There is now an unusually
wide variation in the prime
rates charged by large United
States banks. This ranges from
the 18 1/2 per cent of Morgan
Guaranty to 19 per cent of
Chase Manhattan and 19 1/2
per cent of Citicorp.

As rates drop in the coming
weeks it is likely that prime
will move closer together
again. One reason for the dis-
parity is the general uncer-
tainty about the speed and
precise timing of the interest
falls.

Most people have been sur-
prised by how soon United
States rates started to fall back
after racing to 20 per cent
peaks very quickly this year.

The drop in interest rates,
combined with worries about
inflation, have weakened the dollar
considerably. Yesterday's
changes marked the dollar

down a little further, despite
some American Central Bank
support.

Two smaller banks moved
their prime rates down to 18 1/2
per cent yesterday—the First
National of St Louis, and the
Boatmen's National Bank of St
Louis.

West German bankers agree
the German Federal Bank will
probably not raise leading Ger-
man interest rates when its
central bank council meets to-
day.

There are no indications yet
from the Federal Bank that a
cut in discount from its current
seven per cent is in the offing.

Money market sources said
banks were pressing the Federal
Reserve to ease recurring liquidity
shortages, preferably by a cut
in minimum reserve require-
ments.

In London the dollar rallied
from an early 1.7865 to 1.8045/
50 to the Deutsche Mark before
settling at 1.8015. This was a
net gain on Monday's 1.7980
against the mark. Other Euro-
pean currencies fell to 2.4700
(after reaching 2.2835), about 4
cent down on its overnight
level of 2.2835 in dollar terms,
while closing prices showed
sterling was 0.5 off at 73.2
against a basket of currencies.
Elsewhere, the yen strength-
ened to 239.40 (previously
241.10) against the dollar.

Congress to take action on Hunt brothers

Washington, April 28.—Mr
Nelson Bunker Hunt and his
brother, Mr William Herbert
Hunt, failed to answer a sub-
poena issued by the subcom-
mittee on commerce of the
government operations com-
mittee of the United States Con-
gress over their silver trans-
actions.

Mr Roger Goldberg, attorney
for the Hunt brothers, said the
they were not being com-
pelled to appear in Congress,
but felt that they should not be
"caught up in a competition
for their testimony."

He said a variety of govern-
ment agencies were requesting
that the Hunts should testify
and they felt that an order
process to deliver their testi-
mony should be worked out.

The subcommittee later
voted 6-0 to ask the full
House for a vote of contempt of
Congress resolution against the
Hunt brothers.

Mr Benjamin Rosenthal,
chairman of the subcommittee,
said that a letter received yester-
day and intended as a motion
to quash the subpoena was an
"abuse of process." He refused
to accept the letter as a motion
and stated that failure to re-
spond to the subpoena could
be construed as contempt of
Congress.

The subcommittee later
voted 6-0 to ask the full
House for a vote of contempt of
Congress resolution against the
Hunt brothers.

CBI survey finds half of companies gloomier

By Our Industrial Staff

Continuing pessimism among
leaders of manufacturing indus-
try is reflected in the latest
quarterly survey of trends pub-
lished by the Confederation
of British Industry.

Business confidence remains
at a low ebb throughout manu-
facturing industry. Of the 1,843
companies in the survey, 47 per
cent said they were less opti-
mistic about general business
prospects in their own indus-
tries than they were four
months ago.

The gloomiest predictions
were in textiles, metal manu-
facture and food, drink and
tobacco sectors. Declining op-
timism was not so marked in
electrical and mechanical en-
gineering.

Commenting on the results,
Sir Raymond Pennington, who be-
comes president of the CBI on
May 21, reiterated industry's call
for action by the Government
"in the coming months" to re-
duce public spending further
and to lower interest rates. The
letter was having a significant
effect on activity on smaller
companies, he said.

Industry was being hit by a
combination of low demand,
high interest rates, high wage
settlements, high sterling
exchange rates, and the con-
tinuing effect of strikes and the
lack of confidence they created.
The CBI would continue to sup-
port the Government's monetary
policy, he said, but it was hoped
there could have been more

effective control of public
spending by now.

The survey showed that
underuse of capacity in industry
had become more widespread
than at any time since July
1975, with 70 per cent of com-
panies working below capacity.

A rising proportion (57 per
cent) of companies reported
below normal levels of order
books and, for the fourth
successive quarterly survey,
more companies reported a
rise in stocks of finished goods
than reported a decline.

More than half of those sur-
veyed suffered a deterioration
in liquidity in the past year.
As a result, 19 per cent said
they were cutting stocks and
11 per cent, the highest since
April, 1975, said they would
reduce capital spending.

Scots gloom: An economic
survey of 131 Scottish manu-
facturing companies, showed
that the level of activity had
continued to fall, according to
the CBI in Scotland, Hugh
Davidson writes.

Mr Charles Wallace, chair-
man of the CBI Scottish indus-
trial trends panel, said in
Glasgow yesterday that he
regarded it as one of the
gloomiest economic forecasts
for many years.

Exports prospects for Scot-
land appeared to be brighter
than for the rest of the United
Kingdom. This included
chemicals and petroleum prod-
ucts as well as whisky.

£100m Scottish paper mill plan abandoned

By Edward Townsend

Plans to build a £100m news-
print mill on the site of Wig-
gins Teape's loss-making pulp
operation in the Scottish high-
lands have been abandoned
and 450 jobs will be lost.

Wiggins Teape, and its part-
ner in the proposed venture,
Consolidated Bathurst, of
Canada, said yesterday that
very detailed studies had shown
that newspaper could not be
manufactured competitively at
the Fort William site.

The scheme, which aroused
considerable interest in the
United Kingdom industry when
it was announced in February,
could have meant a halt to the
declining trend in British news-
print production.

Earlier, both Reed and
Bovaird, the paper manufac-
turers, had turned down offers
of a stake in the project on
the grounds that it would not
achieve an adequate rate of
return.

A combination of factors now
has convinced Wiggins Teape
and Consolidated Bathurst that
the scheme would not succeed.
Among these has been a refusal
by the Government to pro-
vide more financial aid than
the normal development area
grants or to agree to subsidised
power costs.

Mr Patrick Best, chairman of
Wiggins Teape, said yesterday
the amount of the grant offered
by the Government came a long
way short of expectation. One
he said was to be more than £20m
but Mr Best declined to con-

firm the figure which he said
was "a matter of commercial
confidence."

In February, the two com-
panies said the project was de-
pendent upon satisfactory nego-
tiations on the price of wood,
and financial subsidies.

Mr Best said: "Despite seri-
ous discussions with em-
ployees on manning levels,
failure to reach agreement on
our expectations of wood cost
bitter blow, because it means
an unsuccessful end to all the
efforts by both management and
work force over the past year
to find a future for the pulp
mill."

Consolidated-Bathurst, one of
Canada's leading paper prod-
ucers, had hoped to achieve a
more internationally competi-
tive price for wood, which costs
about twice as much in Britain
as in Canada.

Newspapers tend to be
based on the American dollar,
and in the United Kingdom they
are dependent upon the sterling
exchange rate.

Mr Bill Turner, president of
the Canadian company, said:
"The business risks involved in
the project have been increased
by growing uncertainty over the
future relationship between the
pound and the dollar and we
had to be doubly certain that,
the other financial components
were at the right level."

The Fort William operation
is Britain's only integrated pulp
and paper mill but the pulp side
has been losing money at the
rate of £2m-£3m a year.

\$500m loan package to rescue US bank

Continued from page 1

more than \$500m in government
securities and similar long-term
fixed interest bonds financed
by short-term loans and de-
posits. The cost of financing these
securities has spiralled with the
recent increase in interest rates.

That problem became more
acute in recent weeks as the
Federal Reserve Board's credit
squeeze forced interest rates
even higher, culminating in the
recent 20 per cent prime rate.
The possibility of a recession in
the next few months increased
the threat of bad debts and
added to the bank's troubles.

Mr Butler said that because
they were caused by high
interest rates the bank's prob-
lems were short term. The
financing would enable the
bank to keep afloat until
interest rates returned to more
normal levels and its bond
portfolio matured.

Both Mr Butler and Mr
Irvine Sprague, chairman of
the Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation, insist that the
difficulties arise from the

bank's loss of earnings, not
from a deficiency of assets
caused by bad loans.

Mr Sprague also insists that
it is "an isolated case" and
not the forerunner of more
failures. He expects 10 to 12
banks will run into difficulties
this year, which is about
average. "We don't project
additional significant prob-
lems," he said.

Other sources in the United
States feel that the difficulties
in the banking system lie
deeper.

First Pennsylvania's problems
had been made worse by
recent bad publicity which
drew attention to the bank's
difficulties and caused a loss
of confidence among deposi-
tors, Mr Butler said.

A report that the FDIC aud-
itors had recently spent a
month in the bank, coupled
with publicity that federal
banking regulators were
assembling an aid package for
a major bank, had been par-
ticularly damaging.

Financial Editor, page 21

Unigate bids £11.3m for Clifford's Dairies

By Ronald Pollen

Unigate, the dairy products
and foods group, is planning to
spend some of the £87m it
raised from the sale of its
creameries to the Milk Market-
ing Board last year on expand-
ing its milk milks interests.

The group announced yester-
day a £11.3m takeover bid for
Clifford's Dairies, the last re-
maining independent, quoted
dairy in the United Kingdom.

The offer was quickly rejected
by Mr Gordon Clifford, chair-
man of the Berkshire-based
company, as "very unwelcome."

Unigate is offering one of its
shares for each of the non-
voting "A" shares which make
up more than four-fifths of
Clifford's issued capital, and an
extra 15p for each of the voting
shares. There is a cash alterna-
tive of 105p for the non-voting
and 150p for the voting shares,
a premium of more than 40 per
cent on the overnight price.

Clifford's ordinary shares
jumped 28p to 120p after the
news and the "A" shares 21p
to 113p, while Unigate eased 1p
to 113p.

There is also an unusual con-
dition that the bid will only go
ahead if Clifford's agrees to
drop its plans to raise £15.3m
via a rights issue. Unigate
explained that it had ample
resources to meet Clifford's
share requirements and that it
did not want to confuse share-
holders.

If the bid is successful, it will
improve Unigate's geographical
spread in the Berkshire and Ox-
fordshire areas, boosting its
share of the United Kingdom
liquid milk market by about 2
per cent to around 20 per cent,
compared with the Cooperative
Wholesale Society share of per-
haps 30 per cent and Grand
Metropolitan's 15 per cent.

Unigate at present holds 3.9
per cent of the ordinary shares
in Clifford's and 5.1 per cent
of the non-voting shares.

The directors of Clifford's
control almost a quarter of the
voting shares, and yesterday
claimed that they could count
on family and friends for
another third of the shares.

Financial Editor, page 21

Chancellor stresses need for lower pay settlements to help industry

By Caroline Atkinson

The Government's monetary
targets are not compatible with
the high level of pay settle-
ments over the last year, accord-
ing to Sir Geoffrey Howe,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He told the chamber of com-
merce at Milton Keynes yester-
day that lower wage settle-
ments were essential if British
industry was not to be priced out
of world markets.

Sir Geoffrey said that the
Government must not relax its
monetary policy now. That had
been the essence of a speech
made recently by Mr John
Biffen, Chief Secretary to the
Treasury.

At the time Mr Biffen's con-
troversial speech was inter-
preted by some as a softening
of the firm monetarist line but
Sir Geoffrey claimed that Mr
Biffen had been much misunder-
stood.

Sir Geoffrey suggested that
the Government's monetarist
beliefs and policies must be
pursued with "relentless deter-
mination" if they were to

succeed. There was no quick
or easy solution to Britain's
economic problems and the
Government must continue its
policy through the life of this
Parliament.

Government critics were also
attacked yesterday by Mr Nigel
Lawson, Financial Secretary to
the Treasury. He described as
"perhaps the wildest lunacy
in economic forecasting" the
annual report of the Cambridge
economic policy group.

These economists, headed by
Mr Wynne Godley, are the main
proponents of import controls
for Britain.

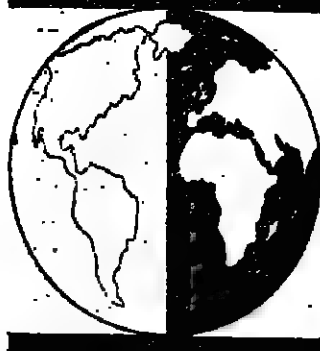
Mr Lawson emphasized the
Government's determination to
stick to its strategy.

The Chancellor had pointed
out that the medium term fi-
nancial strategy, published with
the Budget, aimed to concentrate
on what he called the "big
picture" rather than on trying to
plan what others should do.

The Government could con-
trol the scale of public spend-
ing and the growth in the
money supply and it must do the

latter to bring down inflation.
For the second time in two
days, Sir Geoffrey appeared to
express regret about the Gov-
ernment's policy towards public
sector pay. He said yesterday
that the Government had to pick
up some postdated cheques from
the last Government's pay
policy.

Both Treasury ministers yester-
day rejected suggestions that
there



Zimbabwe not to nationalize mines

Fears the Zimbabwean mining industry may have had about nationalization by the government of Mr Robert Mugabe were allayed this week by Mr Maurice Nyamugumbo, the Minister of Mines.

He said the government policy was to encourage private ownership of mines to generate incentive for expansion and increased production for more profits. This would in turn generate more employment and improve the workers' salaries and working conditions.

The minister said, however, that while encouraging free enterprise in the mining industry, the government expected companies to step up training of Africans so that they could move into top engineering, technical and managerial posts. The minister commended the mining companies which had launched their own training schemes for Africans and increased their minimum wages. He mentioned in particular Rio Tinto and Lonrho for their training schemes in two mines. These two and Anglo American are the main mining companies in Zimbabwe.

Norway's oil outlook

Norway's annual offshore oil revenues may reach between 50,000m and 100,000m crowns (\$4,500m to \$9,000m) by the turn of the century, Mr Arne Eide, economic adviser to the minister of finance, told an oil seminar in Oslo.

Iraqi production

Speaking in Paris Mr Tayeb Abdul-Karim, the Iraqi oil minister, forecast a world petrol shortage, but said Iraq would increase its production according to world market demands.

Swedish deficit widens

The Swedish government says it expects its 1980 trade deficit to widen to 7,060m crowns (about £735m) from the January estimate of 4,500m crowns.

Hopes of agreement to end expensive disputes on big building sites

Smoothing the path of construction

Proposals for a national working agreement aimed at ending labour disruption, delays and soaring costs on large engineering construction sites are expected to be put before the trades unions soon.

An agreement covering basic pay and conditions is seen by the Government as crucial if long-running labour problems on large sites, such as power stations and petrochemical complexes, are to be overcome.

Poor performance on site has cost clients, including many in the public sector, thousands of millions of pounds, and was given as the reason for the Central Electricity Generating Board's decision to abandon work on the Isle of Grain power station after about £450m had been spent.

Efforts to produce a national agreement were started after reports by the National Economic Development Office more than 10 years ago. Progress has been slow but events in the next few weeks should determine whether the many hours of talking will succeed.

Mr Norman Singleton, independent member of the provisional negotiating committee established by unions and employers, said yesterday that union reaction was likely to determine the fate of the present proposals. "There have been false dawns before. Progress, I know, has been frustratingly slow but I believe we are approaching the crunch."

The national agreement, actively supported by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, would seek to remove many potential sources of dispute from local, haphazard bargaining.

In the past, disparities of pay and conditions, both between sites and between

different groups of workers on the same site, have been a major cause of ill-feeling and frustration. It has led to leapfrogging pay settlements, and inter-union disputes, all of which have blighted performance on CEBG power station sites.

Mr Singleton fears that the controversy over the Isle of Grain, where work stopped after a long dispute involving only 27 ladders, may have exacerbated feelings. But he remains optimistic that an agreement can be reached and that it will go a long way towards ending the anarchy that has developed on some sites.

The complexity of relations on site, where several contractors may be working at one time, is reflected by those off site, and this has consistently frustrated attempts to reach agreement.

Two employers organizations—the Oil and Chemical Plant Constructors Association and the Engineering Employers Federation—each with different traditions, structures, methods of organizing their workforces and different pay settlement dates, have to be satisfied that their interests are well served.

Seven unions are involved, five of them for skilled workers and two general. Inter-union relations have never been easy and, if anything, have been complicated by the Isle of Grain dispute. This has raised the possibility that the nine-month strike by ladders (members of the General and Municipal Workers Union) could be broken with the support of other unions.

The ladders' action has been condemned by both the electricians' union (EETPU) and the Construction Engineering Union. Any agreement struck between unions and employers must be accepted by the industry's clients, who will have an

important role to play in ensuring that it is adhered to.

In the past clients have not escaped criticism for having bought their way out of trouble and undermining existing agreements. Both public and private clients, who are loosely organized in an informal industry body have had to be consulted at each step along the tortuous path to an agreement.

Late last year a working party produced a report setting out basic such as the composition of a committee to administer an agreement, its scope and various other procedural and disciplinary arrangements.

Since then the employers' organizations have taken it back to their members, under the watchful eye of the Government. They made some amendments, it is understood, and the agreed report has been passed on to the clients for comment.

When it comes back, probably in the next few days, it will be put before the unions. Mr Singleton hopes that the "package" on offer will not differ too greatly from the original report produced in union cooperation.

Mr Singleton, and other members of his committee are no reluctant to speculate on a date for the start of a national agreement. So many target dates have come and gone, with employers, unions and clients locked in seemingly endless negotiations.

Many steep barriers remain to be overcome. The whole question of pay must be brought within the agreement somehow. And on the question of scope of the agreement there is still the tricky problem of whether ladders should be included.

John Huxley

NCL links with private carrier

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

The state-owned National Carriers is moving into a partnership with one of the leading private shipping and forwarding agents, International Express.

National Carriers Limited (NCL), with a £113m turnover, 20,000 customers, 6,000 lorries and 75 United Kingdom depots, will combine with International Express's £25m turnover and 20 worldwide depots in a new International Carriers service which the two partners hope will produce a 10 per cent market growth in the first year alone.

"We aim to offer a simple, speedy, door-to-door service at home and overseas which should appeal particularly to the small business which has hitherto hesitated to extend into the export market", Mr Brian Hayward, NCL's managing director and chairman of the new company (in which NCL will have a 51 per cent stake), said yesterday at a press conference in London.

Lever Bros gains 42pc share of UK soap and detergent market

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Lever Brothers, the United Kingdom subsidiary of Unilever, has increased its share of the soap and detergent market to a dominating 42 per cent and is also market leader in the three biggest growth areas of low suds washing powders, fabric conditioners and liquid scourers.

Its after-tax yield on assets is now about 13 per cent on a current cost accounting basis, which is better than the average yield among Unilever companies.

Mr Len Hardy, Lever Brothers' chairman, also said yesterday that the typical net margin before tax on products was 53 per cent of sales turnover. Lever Brothers, which in the past has been investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and by the Price Commission, has seen a reduction in margins in recent years, Mr Hardy said.

The Monopolies Commission investigated the detergents industry because of the domina-

tion of the market by Lever and Procter & Gamble, and the commission was critical of selling costs and the extent of advertising spending. The Price Commission in 1978 delayed some proposed Lever price increases for a year.

The two companies last year took 72 per cent of the soap and detergents market, Lever having increased its market share by 2 per cent over the previous year.

Mr Hardy commented: "Fifteen years ago we were in trouble but we have gone for market share because that is the key to volume, which is the cornerstone of profitability. But it is a fight on research and development and on improving production as well as on selling and advertising. The margins are low and the consumer has benefited."

Lever believes it is vital to have a number of market leaders in its brands portfolios and this it has achieved, particularly in the growth sectors. Lever now claims 62 per cent



Mr Len Hardy: volume the cornerstone of profitability.

of the low suds washing powder market—double the Procter & Gamble share—with 46 per cent of the fabric conditioner market and 54 per cent of the liquid scourer market.

Collapse in orders for US rail wagons

New York, April 29—Another sign of the slump in the American economy: railroads are cancelling orders for new rolling stock. Delivery dates on wagons previously ordered are also being put back because the equipment will not be needed this year.

At least 10,000 wagons have been cancelled since October 1, according to the Association of American Railroads. At the beginning of March there were 110,000 goods wagons on order, 5 per cent fewer than a month earlier, and 14 per cent fewer than last October.

The collapse of orders, industry experts say, is caused by the slowing economy, reflecting in particular the car industry's troubles; the high cost of financing new goods wagons; and an unusual temporary glut of rolling stock. The glut reflects a gradual release of 28,000 of the most new wagons on to the market by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which is going out of business in the next few weeks.

Mr Richard F. Rossi, of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, says: "The high cost of money and increasing glut of credit availability, combined with declining economic activity, will result in a 50 per cent plus decline in orders in 1980 from the 119,000 in 1979." Deliveries of new wagons this year are expected to drop to under 80,000 from more than 90,000 in 1979.

Some railway companies, such as the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, are deferring delivery until 1981 of many of their previously ordered wagons. For the Santa Fe, the deferral involves 820 units, costing \$44m.

Similarly, Southern Pacific Transportation Co is putting off delivery until 1981 of some 700 wagons including 200 units for new car haulage valued at \$35m.

By putting off deliveries, the railways save on financing costs and skirt the penalty clause which would be put into effect by order cancelling wagons.

Cancellation costs are a well-guarded secret, but customers have to pay for materials that were to be used to make the cars, plus their share of labour, engineering and overhead costs in partly completed orders.

"We are in the downsizing in the historically cyclical rail car building industry", says a spokesman for the Pullman Standard division of Pullman Inc, a leading maker of rail wagon units. "The 900 wagons have been cancelled from Pullman Standard's backlog."

"Several hundred" have also been deferred in delivery to 1981, when the company expects the industry will only deliver a total of 50,000 units for comparison with under 90,000 in 1979.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Maintaining mineral owners' rights

From Mr L. H. Snelling

Sir, The Mining Association of the United Kingdom has for many years striven for action to make it easier for mineral operators with the necessary financial and technical resources to obtain licences to explore possible mineral deposits.

As Sir Peter Kent and Sir Kingsley Dunham have pointed out in the letter which you published on April 22, great and often insuperable difficulties can arise where the owners of mineral rights cannot be found or where putative owners cannot establish their rights.

This association has proposed that in such cases, mineral operators should be able to apply to a Minerals Commission (or other appropriate body) which could grant an exploration

licence giving an exclusive right to take a mining lease on standard terms with regard to rent and royalty if the exploration is successful. Those mineral owners who had not been able to prove their rights when an exploration licence was granted would have six years to do so and having done so, would receive from the Minerals Commission the dues that had been paid to it.

This procedure would enable mineral operators to explore in areas where ownership is complex or obscure without depriving the owners of their rights. Yours faithfully, L. H. SNELLING, Secretary, The Mining Association of the United Kingdom, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1AJ, April 24.

PO telephone service

From Mr M. P. R. Hamer

Sir, It is sad to see that, in its reply to its critics in the telecommunications feature of April 15, the Post Office has repeated the mistake of the previous week when it responded to the Monopolies Commission report in a somewhat arrogant fashion. In this latest response the Post Office shows its attitudes to be very wide of the mark from the marketing-oriented approach which its senior management have been promising us for the last few months.

Although it is true that the PO allows licensed supply of some items of equipment to the customer, the procedure for achieving this is long and bureaucratic. The result often comes too late to benefit the key business users, particularly when an attempt is made to initiate it from a local telephone area level. (More sophisticated users know that they have to go straight to PO headquarters to make any progress.) And in any case, the PO has generally refused to allow the use of products which directly compete with its own, even when there are outrageously long delays in getting hold of the PO items.

This is particularly the case with small PABXs, where delays of at least a year are normal. This has had a crippling effect on many businesses. A similar situation exists with regard to key products needed for data communication and this, too, has been very damaging to many businesses, particularly those on whom the future of this country would seem to depend.

The most arrogant part of the PO response was the suggestion that business customers

who mean about not getting the services and products they want are not able to specify what it is they want when pressed to do so. Most business users in fact find that the so-called sales offices of the PO are incapable of understanding even simple requests for services. In some cases they flatly deny the existence of services or products that have been available for many months.

The details of the requirements of some of the more sophisticated business users would be quite beyond the scope of the typical PO "salesperson". If we are to believe the PO promises of a proper marketing approach, we are surely reasonable in expecting better than this. As any genuinely commercial organisation would tell the Post Office, it is normal for a customer to know that he wants something but not know in precise detail what will best satisfy his needs. It is the job of the salesperson to find out which of the available products will best suit the customer's needs and persuade him to buy that product.

We know that the Post Office is contemplating various reforms that will go some way to dealing with some of its inadequacies as seen by business customers. However, until these reforms have been put into effect and have directly impacted the business community on a day-to-day basis, the Post Office has no right to respond to valid and well-informed criticism in such an arrogant manner.

M. P. R. HAMER, Committee Member, Telecommunications Users' Association, 37 Stamford Street, London SE1.

Weight of annual reports

From Mr S. Gibbs

Sir, Mr M. F. Simons' letter on the weight of annual reports (April 23) could be misleading since the weights he quotes exclude the weights of the envelopes. Our recent reports have been dispatched in plastic covers which are not

only cheaper than conventional envelopes, but, because they are far lighter, save postage.

STEPHEN GIBBS, Chairman, Turner & Newall Limited, 29, Curzon Street, London W1X 7AZ, April 23.

Industrial investment and employment

From Mr Lawrence W. Robson
Sir, There must be many financial advisers who support the closely reasoned arguments contained in Sir Brian Hopkin's article in *The Times* today (April 15).

There can be no question that the high interest rates policy now being pursued by the Government must not only accelerate inflationary forces but at the same time retard industrial investment, thereby preventing attempts to increase employment opportunities.

The French national plan provides arrangements for selective rates of interest on loans to the farm, the community, and industry, where it can be shown that such loans will increase efficiency, productivity and at the same time generate employment opportunities. The high cost of money and increasing glut of credit availability, combined with declining economic activity, will result in a 50 per cent plus decline in orders in 1980 from the 119,000 in 1979.

Some railway companies, such as the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, are deferring delivery until 1981 of many of their previously ordered wagons. For the Santa Fe, the deferral involves 820 units, costing \$44m.

Similarly, Southern Pacific Transportation Co is putting off delivery until 1981 of some 700 wagons including 200 units for new car haulage valued at \$35m.

By putting off deliveries, the railways save on financing costs and skirt the penalty clause which would be put into effect by order cancelling wagons.

Cancellation costs are a well-guarded secret, but customers have to pay for materials that were to be used to make the cars, plus their share of labour, engineering and overhead costs in partly completed orders.

"We are in the downsizing in the historically cyclical rail car building industry", says a spokesman for the Pullman Standard division of Pullman Inc, a leading maker of rail wagon units. "The 900 wagons have been cancelled from Pullman Standard's backlog."

"Several hundred" have also been deferred in delivery to 1981, when the company expects the industry will only deliver a total of 50,000 units for comparison with under 90,000 in 1979.

be brought down generally there would be essential to pursue a policy of lowering interest rates without jeopardising the strength of the pound. The maintenance of a mean lending rate of 17 per cent must be damaging to employment prospects and at the same time highly inflationary.

The farming industry is particularly hard hit by interest rates on overdrafts of approximately 20 per cent per annum and its current indebtedness to the joint stock banks amounts to no less than £2,500m. Coupled with the recent 24 per cent wage increase and steadily rising costs for machinery, fertilisers and oil, these combined costs increases will amount to between £15 and £20 per acre.

For the foregoing reasons I submit that a radical and substantial reduction in interest rates is crucial to industrial investment and employment prospects and an essential step in the battle against inflation. LAWRENCE W. ROBSON, The Flat, 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1, April 15.

State support for agriculture

From Mr Arid Thompson

Sir, Mrs Elspeth Forbes-Robertson (April 15) claims that government expenditure in support of agriculture has fallen by £1,540m a year since 1974-75 as a result of EEC membership. In fact her figures which are from the latest Public Expenditure White Paper, show no such thing. They are for expenditure on "agriculture, fisheries, food and forestry". Of the £1,540m reduction, over £1,000m was accounted for by the phasing out of retail food subsidies. These were introduced in 1974 as an anti-inflationary measure and were phased out in the public expenditure cuts of 1976 to 1978.

The subsidies had nothing to do with EEC membership, except the growing burden of EEC import levies on British food prices over that period must have made it politically more difficult to end them.

To get a true comparison, one could compare 1979/80 with 1971/72, which was the last year before our EEC entry, and was also before retail food subsidies were introduced. In 1971/72 public

expenditure on the agricultural and allied programmes totalled £845m at 1976 survey prices, which translates to about £1,175m at 1979 survey prices.

So the corresponding expenditure of £944m in 1979/80 shows a saving (arguably attributable to the CAP) of only about £230m. Of course it would cost much more than this to maintain United Kingdom farm prices at the inflated CAP levels through deficiency payments—to which your correspondent's figure of £1,250m would seem to refer. But the cost would be greatly reduced if prices were brought down nearer to world market levels. While cereal growers' returns would be adversely affected, those of livestock farmers need not necessarily be so since their feed costs would be reduced.

In any event, the true cost of agricultural support if we were outside the EEC should not be compared with the present £1,000m annual loss on the EEC budget. The latter amount has to be met in foreign exchange and, moreover, takes no account of the extra cost to the balance of payments of importing continental food which could be

Interest rates and sterling

From Mr Tim Congdon

Sir, In your editorial (April 23) you recommend that the Government reduce the domestic credit expansion so that it can cope with upward pressure on the exchange rate without putting its money supply targets at risk.

The thought here seems to be that the lower is domestic credit expansion, the higher is the permissible foreign exchange intervention to hold the pound at a very short term target, and "risks" generating yet more liquidity which will further fuel international inflation.

In an arithmetical sense this is correct, although difficult to reconcile with your observations three paragraphs earlier that intervention to hold the pound at a very short term target is "a very short term target".

In a casual sense, however, it is a tautology. Any policy to reduce domestic credit expansion is also a policy to reduce the rate of money supply growth, and the fewer pounds there are, the higher will be their price in terms of other currencies. It follows that the more rigorously domestic credit expansion is restricted, the higher will be the exchange rate. Intervention may mitigate exchange rate appreciation, but only by increasing the quantity of pounds (i.e. the money supply) in existence.

If domestic credit expansion is to be reduced, an increase in interest rates is one of the Bank of England's principal weapons. Indeed, the theme of monetary policy in 1979 was the need to make borrowing more expensive, and curb credit growth to companies and individuals.

The result was that interest rates in Britain became attractive compared to those elsewhere and were largely responsible for the revaluation of sterling. But it would have been untenable for the Bank to have set interest rates, which simultaneously raised domestic credit expansion and depressed the exchange rate.

It might be desirable, and beneficial, if, as your leader suggests, "the level of interest rates required on domestic deposits could be the same as those required for foreign exchange grounds". The only drawback to this proposed combination is that it is quite impractical.

If *The Times* wants to lower the exchange rate, there is a simple way out of the logical tangles.

Public spending and the Budget deficit should be increased and money supply growth accelerated. Better still, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should state these objectives frankly and in public.

The announcement of these policies would cause the pound to drop precipitously, perhaps by 10 per cent in a day. Does *The Times* really favour such policies or that outcome? TIM CONGDON, L. Messel & Company, Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London, EC2.

As the largest manufacturing subsidiary of the Rediffusion Group, we at Rediffusion are honoured to have again been recognised for our export performance in the field of advanced technology flight simulation. Over the last 30 years, we've simulated some 70 different aircraft types for more than 74 international airline and military customers. And as 80% of our production goes for export, we've earned hundreds of millions of pounds for Britain.

REDIFFUSION **redifon simulation**

Rediffusion Simulation is a member of the worldwide Rediffusion television, communications, electronics and music group.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The rescue of First Penn

American banks have been badly hurt by high interest rates. The \$500m rescue operation for First Pennsylvania arranged by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—the statutory body for the protection of depositors—and a group of 22 commercial banks led by Citibank, show the potential seriousness of the situation. The rescue will avert the inevitable panic on money markets that would have followed a major failure.

The authorities in fact acted because of worries about similar problems with other financial institutions and presumably with the sort of problems which have arisen in the silver market recently very much in line. First Penn is no toddler, and it would have been a major casualty.

It is the country's 23rd largest bank with a balance sheet total of some \$8,500m and shareholders' funds in the last balance sheet of \$350m. It operates some 69 banking branches some involved in banking and others in such financial fields such as consumer finance, leasing and mortgages. Problems point to the wider implications for the whole system.

Most banks and finance institutions have fared from high interest rates because they have guessed wrongly how rates would go. It is not altogether surprising when even many Kaufmann, the guru of the American market, did not expect prime rates to rise above 16 to 17 per cent.

As with other institutions First Penn made a mistake of lending too long and borrowing too short. In other words it mismatched assets and liabilities, the kind of thing which Bank of England's paper on liquidity is trying to avoid for example. In addition it took on too much bad business and mutually ran into a cash crisis.

One can tell at this stage how wide the problem is. It is clear from first results that many other banks got interest rates calculations wrong when bank reported earnings down by a third, and up to recently American banks did need to face high rates and high inflation and have yet to adjust to this. The stumbling block has been the westerly state laws which prevent market forces operating fully on banking because of regulatory and other laws.

Last month Congress passed, overriding a veto allowing for higher rates and it abolished the regulation Q which limited interest paid to depositors. More and more the United States system is beginning to resemble our own.

Last week, when I wrote about a gold bond, I suggested it was a pity there was no oil backed bond. Internex, Mexican International Bank, now in the news that Mexico has been issuing such bonds for the past three years and that the issue is to be redeemed this week at 100 per cent.

The idea is spreading. Semirara Coal Corporation, based in the Philippines plans to issue a 16 per cent convertible preference shares which after four years be converted into 33 tons of coal.

Tarmac through the top

In the space of a year Tarmac's new top management team seems to have closed a liability gap which at one stage looked tearing the group apart at the seams. With a 43 per cent at £38m are fully above best market expectations, the new sheet looks strong enough to carry rights issue rumours, and the switch to Mr Edwin Wright from "interim" to permanent chairman seems to underline the fact that management turmoil is now a thing of the past.

He is prime beneficiary of new tighter financial controls has been building profits where a 7 per cent sales improvement has been turned into profits more than £10m, helped by a good year on refinery side and loss elimination in iron.

At the same time quarry products lifted volume marginally and profits 5 per cent to £22m in fairly difficult conditions, while the international division seen a £2m swing into the black for 13 of £1.3m. Here withdrawal from iron underlines the speed with which

Tarmac has moved to reverse the policy which took the group almost disastrously into overseas markets at the tail-end of the construction boom.

The policy now is to stick to cautious development and hold overseas exposure to under 10 per cent of the total.

There are still problems: construction profits dived from £3.5m to £1m, mainly as a result of public sector housing losses an area from which Tarmac has now withdrawn after joining McAlpine in slating dilatory authorities over payment.

The group is however surprisingly relaxed about private housing after a year in which profits rose 55 per cent to £9.7m despite a sticky third quarter. With a two-year land bank the group plans to put on volume this year and hopes that the mortgage picture will brighten.

Given the generally dull outlook, a fully-taxed p/e of 7.3 and yield of 8.2 per cent looks about right, especially as the shares up 12p to 240p yesterday have already had a good run.

But Tarmac may not have to tighten the screws much to lift profits more than 10 per cent this year and a balance sheet showing debts of £35m representing only 28 per cent of shareholders funds could justify further support given the right market mood.

Unigate (Clifford's) Spending its cash

By adding the rider that it will only go ahead with its £11.3m bid if Clifford's Dairies drops its plans for a rights issue, Unigate seems to be offering this fiercely independent family-controlled group a ready-made line of defence. Certainly Clifford's lost no time yesterday in making it perfectly clear that it had no intention of abandoning its rights plans and did not welcome Unigate as a saviour. And there the matter rests until next week's extraordinary general meeting to approve the increase in the authorized share capital.

As one of that rapidly dwindling band of companies with a non-voting share structure, Clifford's is a tough nut to crack. With the directors speaking for around 24 per cent of the voters and able to count on the support of family and friends controlling perhaps a further 35 per cent, Unigate will have to play heavily on the Clifford's board's responsibilities to the other 2,000 or so non-voting shareholders.

No doubt the terms of the offer have been pitched in this light with a 40 per cent premium on the overnight price and around a fifth better than net asset value although an exit p/e ratio of 10 fully-taxed is less generous in the light of its good profits record. And Unigate is arguing strongly that the recent rights announcement points to difficulties in financing the development of the business, though again the latest balance sheet shows no particular gearing difficulties.

For Unigate the bid is small beer, though it will improve its geographical spread in liquid milk and there should be some distribution economies for dairy products. What the City, however, is really looking for is more tangible signs that Unigate will invest wisely the £87m it raised from the sale of its creameries to the Milk Marketing Board.

March and McLennan has finally managed to get its bid terms before shareholders four-and-a-half months after the initial approach. Foreign exchange and Wall Street gyrations may yet cause some headaches for the Americans but at current rates the bid value is 167p a share and looks assured of success.

Given that Bowring shareholders will also keep a 4.53p net dividend the group's share price of 153p could provide a little scope for professional dealers. However, the London market is not yet completely convinced that the terms will not be weakened by a further fall in the March share price.

Marsh has reiterated its intention to sell off Singer & Friedlander, probably in a deal involving the present management, if as seems certain its accepting house status is threatened. But it has promised that having off moves will stop at Singer. All that is left is for Marsh to secure a London quote and the Americans will have truly arrived. And Lloyd's and the London insurance market will never be quite the same again.

The squabble between Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman of the House of Fraser, and Lorrho Chief Executive Mr Rowland "Tiny" Rowland is essentially a family affair—but with millions of pounds and the hallowed name of Harrods hanging in the balance.

When Sir Hugh rises at the House of Fraser yearly meeting on June 19 to ask shareholders to confirm his recommended final dividend of 4p net, he will in effect be standing up for the right to run his own company, a company his father built, his mother wants to keep and which he, for one reason or another, has let slip through his fingers.

The House of Fraser chairman will come face to face with an adversary clutching nearly a third of Fraser share certificates who has already tabled a resolution to increase the Fraser dividend from 4p to 5p and who has made it very clear that he intends at some stage to take control of Sir Hugh's empire.

Sir Hugh is not regarded in the City as a man of single-minded determination. He is said to be a man of his character. It is said, was ably demonstrated at the London annual meeting in March when he was expected to side with Kewell shareholders against the Lorrho board in a dispute over authorized share capital. At almost the last minute he disclosed that the proxy votes he held would go with Mr Rowland and the board.

But behind him at his own annual meeting is the memory of his strong-minded father and a stout-hearted mother who, without one single public announcement, may well tame the day Sir Hugh sold a slice of the family investment vehicle, Scottish and Universal Investment Trust to Mr Rowland enabling him to gain a foothold for the successful bid for SUIITS which he launched last year.

A hint of his mother's influence came earlier this year when Sir Hugh made clear for the first time that he did not want Lorrho to gain control of what

is effectively the last remains of the family empire.

He said yesterday: "I don't want Mr Rowland to bid for the House of Fraser."

Anticipating that this could be the moment for Mr Rowland to launch the bid awaited for some time by the City, Sir Hugh now plans a property revaluation in an attempt to make his stores group too expensive for the highly-borrowed Lorrho.

Sir Hugh has also threatened to sell his 3.5 million Lorrho shares which he says "would do some nasty things to the Lorrho share price." The share price of the international trad-

Philip Robinson

Why Mr Rowland and Sir Hugh fell out



Sir Hugh Fraser (right): fighting for his birthright with Mr Rowland.

ing giant has always been a sensitive point with Mr Rowland, who yearns for City acceptance and with it the support of the major institutional investors.

The Fraser threat apparently touched a nerve. Mr Rowland retorted on Monday: "That was an irresponsible statement. Sir Hugh Fraser is a charming man but a professional loser."

Sir Hugh said yesterday: "The Lorrho shares are the worst investment I have made." Mr Rowland also made it known on Monday that he and Sir Hugh had decided on a House of Fraser net final divi-

dend of 7.35p six weeks ago. Sir Hugh said last night: "We did have a discussion on the dividend and I said that it had to be twice covered. At 4p we are more than twice covered. At 7.35p we are not."

Both men are at pains to point out that the argument over the dividend is not a clash between personalities, but their words might seem to suggest otherwise.

Sir Hugh said yesterday: "Mr Rowland seems to forget that the House of Fraser is run by a board of directors and not by one man, which seems to be the case at Lorrho."

As an outflanking move, Sir

Hugh is believed to be canvassing the institutional shareholders in an attempt to out-vote Mr Rowland's 29.5 per cent stake. If he succeeds this could well be interpreted as a sign of confidence in the present board and give Mr Rowland an indication that any formal takeover bid would have difficulty in gaining acceptance.

Sir Hugh declined to comment yesterday. Sir Hugh has guided the Scottish-based group from £19m to £40.7m profits in four years, although last year pre-tax earnings dipped to £37m. Mr Rowland knows how to earn profits, too. In the past five years he has taken Lorrho's profits from £63m to over £94m.

The two are very different men. Mr Rowland built his empire from virtually nothing. He is married, with a family, and still manages in his early 60s to retain details of the most complicated deals in his head.

Sir Hugh's fortune came from an inheritance. The empire which ranged from SUIITS and Fraser stores to newspapers and whisky was handed down from his father the late Lord Fraser of Allander when Sir Hugh was 30 in 1966. Ever since then he has regularly been in the headlines.

One of his chief pastimes was gambling. It was losses on his favourite sports that led to a series of controversial share deals which brought him further notoriety as a playboy businessman and severe criticism from the City authorities.

In 1978 Sir Hugh and three of his business associates were fined a total of £385 at Glasgow Sheriff's Court for offences under the Companies Act. In November of that year Sir Hugh dropped appeals against the convictions, which arose from a £4m "accounting error" in the group's 1975 accounts.

In his ways as a high roller, Sir Hugh was described by friends as one of the last great British gamblers. His game was roulette, and his lucky number was 32. In percentage terms, his lucky number will have to be at least 51 if he is to continue to rule the House of Fraser.

Lessons from Three Mile Island

The disaster at the nuclear plant at Three-Mile Island is likely to cost \$500m to put right. But no member of the public nor of the operating staff was killed, nor were they subjected to radiation in excess of statutory limits. It has been called a miracle that the disaster was contained in this way.

In fact, in spite of a series of malfunctions of equipment and operator errors, it was through a concept of defence in depth, and not a miracle, that the worst was avoided. This approach to safety was inherent in the design of the plant, which embodied a series of overlapping safety operations that functioned one after the other as they came into action as needed.

In one chemical plant overseas a high temperature alarm went unnoticed. An extra trip device was poorly sited and this, too, did not trigger off the necessary operator action. Eventually an explosion blew out one of the retaining walls: but fortunately it was a "soft" wall, specially designed to be the first to go, which directed the blast away from the plant to a wasteland area kept as a "cordon sanitaire" to avoid casualties.

The cause of the overheating was discovered to be failure of the agitator in the chemical reactor and, from then on, apart from re-siting the temperature signals in a more obvious position, a "loss of agitation" detector was fitted. The detector was re-operated and designed to go into action if the agitator failed.

There are lessons in these examples for industry at large, for such an approach to safety planning should be applied in many industrial plants. An information and advisory service on safety is provided by the UKAEA Safety and Reliability Directorate, through its industry-wide International

Safety and Reliability Service (SRS).

Mr John Bourne, manager of the Reliability Technology Research Unit explains that the approach to reliability of plant operation is becoming more and more scientific and sophisticated.

He says it is possible to identify the areas of a plant or a system that present the greatest risk, and then to calculate mathematically the possible incidence of breakdown or failure. It is then possible to define the cost of bringing the risk down to a level that is regarded as acceptable.

In recent studies that the SRS has carried out on individual plants and systems for outside clients, it has sometimes found that some areas of risk are left too vulnerable, while others are over-protected, and the investment is wasted.

"Basically," Mr Bourne points out, "it is a question of redundancy or diversity of precautions. Two sets of braces for your trousers could be called redundancy, as they might both suffer from identical design faults that could cause simultaneous failure under the same circumstances. Braces and braces would be diversity of protection, one support coming into effect if the other failed."

Several monitoring systems for, say, temperature, pressure and vibration are not much protection if they all depend upon a common source of power. There was one notorious example where all the mains supply cables for a plant had to cross a nearby canal and were at the mercy of the thoughtless captain who forgot to lower his ship's mast. In another industrial plant, all protection was lost when a fork lift truck driver neglected to lower his load when passing beneath a very vulnerable bunch of cables slung across an archway.

For several years now, the

SRS has collected a mass of data on the reliability of every conceivable type of plant component, sub-assembly and control system, so that the chances of failure, and of a sequence of failures, can be quantitatively calculated. Also collated are cases of disaster and damage, so that installations can be compared with those that went wrong in similar circumstances.

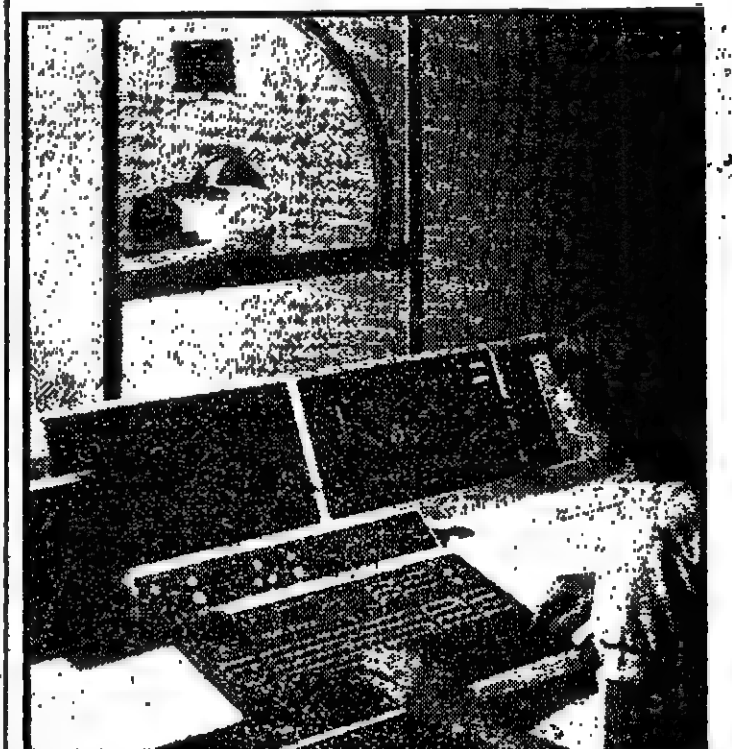
"Sometimes," says the SRS team, "a company imagines it has a fail-safe precaution but we have found fallacies in the logic behind it too numerous to mention in detail. A common mistake is to ignore the manufacturer's own specification error or delay in the action of a component, so that, with a whole series of components, the total capability of the system has a cumulative error that makes it very likely that the plant cannot be shut down as speedily as a crisis situation demands."

Additional safety precautions may not in fact improve the overall reliability of the plant as a whole. At one plant, where interruption of the cooling water flow would cause immense financial losses, two sets of precautions had been taken. There were stand-by pumps, but they were of identical design and manufacture to the main pumps—so that they could conceivably all be subject to simultaneous failure.

For extra security, the board of directors had insisted on having a gravity feed water tower constructed. The SRS engineers pointed out that if the pumps failed, for any one of various reasons (including shortage of fuel), the water tower could only provide water for a very limited time—insufficient time in which to get the pumps working again. So the tower made hardly any difference to the risk calculations, and represented money down the drain.

Sydney Paulden

EMI scanner: invention that proved too expensive



EMI's 7020 body scanner: marketing success led to production problems.

Thorn-EMI's decision to withdraw from the medical electronics business underlines yet again the bitter lesson that a world lead in new technology can be very expensive. There is no natural law that says a genuine breakthrough in technology will automatically result in profitable business—quite the reverse, many would argue.

But the Thorn-EMI decision is not just a simple example of the oft-quoted British propensity to couple brilliant invention with poor marketing. The inventive brilliance was there, sure

enough, in the original and developed versions of the brain and body scanners devised by Mr Geoffrey Hounsfield.

In attacking the North American market, the prime market for such systems, EMI could be faulted for going it alone instead of linking with an established American company. But the marketing of its later systems was in a sense too successful—the failure was a failure to produce in time the numbers of scanners that had been ordered.

Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: Fortune and men's eyes • Cheques and balances

departure of Robert Abbott from the chairman of First National Bank of Chicago is only the latest of the exodus that began with the arrival of Abbott himself as top job five years ago. He featured in an article in the *Ten Toughest Bosses* which appeared in the *American* magazine. For only last week, the piece was known as "Idiot" and was so tough on him that 230 managers quit his chairmanship.

Chicago's United Bank, the seventh biggest bank, only that "management voices" lay behind Abbott's going. My hunch is that differences would be with vice-chairman, Harvey Wick, a senior partner of giants Arthur Andersen

who joined First Chicago only last September. By this time the bank was preparing to publish results that showed profits down £16m over 1979, although assets were up by a quarter to \$30,000m. Abbott, who joined the bank in 1974, likes to make decisions solo, according to *Fortune*, and that is unlikely to please an Andersen man.

Abbott is staying on until a successor is found. The bank is looking at both insiders and outsiders for the job, as well they might, for again to quote *Fortune* on First Chicago: "When a company gets a reputation for high turnover it becomes doubly hard to attract capable replacement."

Could it be as the magazine noted, that a "tough boss can attract and keep quality managers only as long as his methods keep making them winners?"



Hollwood

"I wish you'd remember, Horsfall, that we are members of the EEC and no longer call foreigners what you've just called them."

● The Red Brigades are not the only people worrying the Italian banks. Private depositors have long had to put up with a shortage of cash at the banks only to find now that most of them have been paying no little interest on depositors' accounts.

According to an inter-bank agreement in Italy banks are normally bound to pay an interest of 4.25 per cent on balances of less than 3 million lire and higher rates on bigger balances. But the Italian consumer organisation, CDC, has discovered that these rates are rarely respected in practice. Many customers have been receiving interest rates of half a per cent.

The CDC, led by Giuseppe

Chidini, a professor of law at Modena University, is fighting back. It is urging small savers to form themselves into account-sharing clubs. The groups shop around among the banks for the best interest rate available and then open a single account with a series of pass-books, one for each member.

The investors thus all benefit from the higher rate of interest paid.

Dustin Hoffman may have won an Oscar, but that cuts no ice with our National Theatre. He turned up too late to collect his ticket for David Storey's *Barry* last night and had to stand.

● One company so far unaffected by the storm surrounding international trade with Iran is the world's biggest mail orderer, Thomas Borthwick.

While most companies are concerned themselves over lost contracts Dr Bill Bullen, Borthwick's chairman, can afford a very subtle in his Smithfield office.

His company is handling the management contract for shipping 62,000 tonnes of New Zealand lamb to the autumn-loving Britons. The contract was negotiated last year and represents about 18 per cent of New Zealand's total lamb output, all of which used to come to England.

Dr Bullen says: "We are totally unaffected by the Iranian situation at the moment. We negotiated the contract last year and were very privileged to be asked to manage the shipments of what is mainly New Zealand meat."

Although no figures have been mentioned, the contribution to Borthwick profits is not great, but the most group value the prestige attached to the deal. Why doesn't Borthwick try some of its charm on the French?

● William Harris, formerly chief executive and now deputy chairman of the Phoenix Group, this week presided over the first lively dinner of the Worshipful Company of Insurers, newest of the City's livery companies.

It comes 92nd in the line of

livery companies, which is headed by the Mercers. The Grant of Livery was received last September and early recruits included such leading figures as Sir Francis Sandilands and former Lloyd's chairman Sir Havelock Ellis.

The Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Accountants, Chartered Secretaries and the Company of Actuaries have also recently formed livery companies and have thus joined those who can appoint the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

The Company of Insurers, whose colours are pale blue and gold, has just managed to have its arms included on the new wall chart of The Guilds and Livery Companies of the City of London published by Heraldic Heritage this week.

Reckitt & Colman has come up with a new twist on the shareholders' perks front. The household goods group is so keen for shareholders to come to the annual meeting in London that it is tempting them with a 30 per cent reduction on their British Rail fare (first or second class). Those who come will also be fortified with a glass of wine—surely a case of leading the horse to water and getting it to drink.

Ross Davies

LAMBERT HOWARTH

REASONABLY SATISFACTORY RESULTS

Results for year ended 31st December	1979	1978
Turnover	£900	£900
Profit before Taxation	15,021	14,110
Profit after Taxation	734	645
Net Assets employed	4,195	3,615
Issued Capital	600	600
Per 30p Ordinary Share: Earnings	12.6p	10.6p
Dividends	4.06p	3.50p

Extracts from the Statement by Mr. C. L. Howarth, Chairman

Production levels and profit margins continue to be restricted, on the one hand by an influx of low priced footwear of foreign manufacture, and on the other by increasing production costs resulting from constantly rising raw material costs. In the face of these problems we feel our results can be considered reasonably satisfactory.

The Future
Orders are coming in reasonably well and whilst it is too early to make any accurate forecast we have every expectation of being able to reach a production level at least equal to that achieved during 1979. Foreign competition is still a cause for concern and we are hoping that Government action may eventually help us in this respect.

The Group is a substantial supplier of footwear to Marks & Spencer Limited and also to leading wholesale and multiple chains throughout the country and prominent mail order groups. Part of its production is sold through wholesalers under the registered trade mark "Osbornia" and a significant portion of slipper production carries the "Gannex" brand for which the Group has sole distribution rights.

LAMBERT HOWARTH GROUP LIMITED
BURNLEY & ROSSEDALE, LANCASHIRE—ISLE OF MAN

De Beers has maintained its position as leader of the diamond industry but it is today much more than a diamond mining company

Extracts from Mr H F Oppenheimer's statement

The year 1979 was in some respects a difficult one for the diamond trade and the Company's results were, in the circumstances, very satisfactory. The Group's net attributable profit at R742 million was virtually the same as in 1978. The composition of the profit was, however, markedly different in that the diamond account at R831 million showed a reduction of R125 million as compared with 1978, whereas interest and dividend revenue at R312 million as compared with R234 million showed an increase of R78 million and tax and lease payments to the State at R355 million were R50 million lower partly as a result of higher capital expenditure. The reduction in the diamond account is due partly to higher working costs and partly to the fact that there were less sales by The Diamond Corporation from old stocks held at low prices. In the main the increased revenue from investments reflects higher dividends from our major shareholdings in Anglo American Corporation and AECI as well as larger dividends from our trade investment in De Beers Botswana Mining Company. In these circumstances and in spite of difficult trading conditions a good start has been made in 1980 and deferred dividends were raised from 65 cents to 72.5 cents per share. Net current assets at 31st December 1979 after providing for the dividend amounted to R78 million.

The book value of the Group's investments and long-term loans increased during the year by R221 million to R784 million. The value of these investments and loans was R2,344 million as compared with R1,973 million last year. After deducting those foreign loans that have been used for investment purposes and allowing for minority interests the total value of net investments, loan levy at R121 million and net current assets attributable to De Beers at 31st December was R3,911 million or 837 cents per deferred share as compared with 539 cents the previous year.

Market conditions

Throughout 1979 the demand for diamonds of one carat in weight and upwards remained strong and this has continued in 1980. Two price increases for large diamonds were readily absorbed by the market. The demand for the small sizes of diamonds however has been and remains weak. At the beginning of this year some improvement in market demand overall made itself felt but the rise in interest rates to unprecedented levels is likely to create increasing financing problems in the cutting centres where the holding of stocks has become extremely expensive and, as a result, the position has become more uncertain. Market conditions for the rest of the year will obviously depend to a large extent on developments in the American economy and we expect the weakness in the demand for small sizes to continue. In spite of these difficulties sales by CSO have so far been higher than last year and it looks as though the current level of sales is likely to be maintained for the rest of the year.

The market for industrial diamonds remained firm throughout the year. However a reduction in the supply of natural industrial diamonds has forced a substantial swing away from natural to synthetic diamond in this field. Our industrial division was able to adapt itself successfully to these conditions and major expansion programmes are underway at the Group's synthetic diamond factories. The industrial diamond market continues to expand and we are well placed, both technically and commercially, to take advantage of this situation.

Diamond production by the Group amounted to 13,985,000 carats as compared with 11,945,000 carats in 1978. Of the increase of 1,990,000 carats, the Orapa mine in Botswana accounted for 1,637,000 carats and there was a substantial increase of 475,000 carats from Namaqualand. The CDM production at 1,653,000 carats was down by 240,000 carats and further reductions in the

output from this source must be expected over the years ahead. It is important, both for the diamond industry and for the emerging state of Namibia which last year received by way of tax and loan levy 64 per cent of CDM's mining profits, that the life of this property should be extended for as long a period as is economically possible and to this end a major prospecting campaign is in progress both within and to the north of the company's present mining area and in the offshore concessions of the Marine Diamond Corporation which are at present leased to CDM. CDM remains a very important contributor to the profits of the De Beers Group, though the proportion of total profits derived from South West Africa/Namibia, amounting in 1979 to 18 per cent, is less than it used to be in the past.

Expansion programme

The expansion programme at the Finsch mine is nearing completion. The new plant will be in operation in the middle of the year and production is scheduled to rise from the present level of slightly in excess of 2.5 million carats to approximately 4.5 million carats per annum. Excellent progress is being made in the development of the Jwaneng mine in southern Botswana. This is an exceptionally important project which is estimated to cost Pula 280 million to complete. The mine is planned to come into production in 1982 at a treatment rate of 4.8 million tons per annum. Revenue from diamonds is already a very important element in the national income of Botswana and will become very much more

important when Jwaneng reaches full production. It is not too much to say that the interest of the government of Botswana in the stability and prosperity of the diamond industry is virtually as great as that of the De Beers Company itself and I am glad to be able to report that the relationship between the Government and the Company is smooth and co-operative.

We have over a number of years been pursuing a policy in regard to employment practices designed to eliminate all traces of racial discrimination in the affairs of the Company. The annual wage award made to mine employees in June of last year finally established a fully integrated wage scale for all employees, irrespective of race, in the Group mines in South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia, and earnings of unskilled mine employees are in excess of the supplementary living level established by the University of South Africa. In Botswana and Lesotho mine wages are negotiated and fixed in consultation with the governments of those countries.

Other investments

A feature of the accounts is the massive investments of De Beers in companies outside the diamond industry, and the important income which we derived from these diversified sources. During the year the book value of listed investments increased by R202 million which is largely accounted for by the acquisition of an additional 5 per cent in the capital of Anglo American Corporation, and an increase in our interest in Minerals and Resources Corporation (Minorco). Anglo American published excellent interim results, and substantially increased its interim dividend. There is every reason to expect that its final accounts for the year will prove equally satisfactory. The interests of Minorco are for much the greater part outside South Africa, especially in North America and our investment in this growing company provides a desirable measure of diversification in our holdings. Minorco has interesting prospects before it which will be actively pursued. By

the year end we had acquired an interest of just under 5 per cent in Consolidated Gold Fields Limited and after the year end we increased this interest to approximately 25 per cent and sold half of the total to Anglo American. Consolidated Gold Fields which is based in Britain is a widely diversified and efficiently managed company with important interests in Britain, South Africa, the United States and Australia. This large investment in Consolidated Gold Fields will further strengthen and diversify our portfolio.

While the outlook for the diamond industry is not without its problems, it is on the whole satisfactory and this, taken together with our growing diversified holdings in other businesses, gives good reason to expect satisfactory results for the present year. De Beers has successfully maintained its position as leader of the diamond industry but it is today very much more than a diamond mining company. It has therefore achieved a greater solidity than ever in the past.

THE CENTRAL SELLING ORGANISATION and the diamond industry

Most of the world's rough diamonds pass through the London offices of the Central Selling Organisation (CSO). A group of specialist diamond marketing companies associated with De Beers, the CSO is effectively a producers' co-operative.

Substantial financial resources coupled with technical and administrative expertise enable the CSO to provide the best outlet for producers' diamonds in view of the state of demand. These diamonds, which include De Beers' production, are sold by the CSO at a rate the highest in the world.

On arrival in London the rough diamonds are sorted and valued into some 3,000 different classifications by size, shape, colour and quality. Over 400 specialist sorting staff are assisted by computer-linked machines developed by the CSO, although the more intricate preparations necessitate individual hand-sorting.

Industrial diamonds are sold separately, while the rough gems are offered for sale in three 'year on' stages. Before each sight the clients—both the cutting centres—submit their requirements which are matched by the CSO as far as possible. It has long been recognised that fluctuating economic conditions are the cause of the cyclical movement in demand for rough diamonds, thus the CSO's matching of supply with demand helps to ensure market stability. Rough diamonds for which there is temporarily no call are held in stock.

On reaching the cutting centres the diamonds undergo the highly skilled techniques of cutting and polishing before being sold to wholesalers and finally reaching the retail jeweller. De Beers maintains international promotional activities for diamond jewellery.

De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

For the full Report & Accounts for 1979 including the Chairman's Statement, please send this coupon to:
The London Secretaries, Room 2, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

De Beers

De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Takeover bids help to enliven equities

The new account continued to be dominated by the oil and gas sectors, but yesterday's trading was livened up by a reaction to Iranian claims that American planes had fired on their fighters.

After fluctuating around £10m or the most part, profits rose in two months from Renault's gear and transmission group—expected to fall to between £6m to £7m before tax or the year to March. Lanchester at 68p, the shares of a scarcely credible 21.8 per cent assuming the final bid. According to one analyst, could will probably pay it, even so, given the ever dull prospects, most analysts are recommending sales.

The market opened firm with investors paying particular attention to British Government stocks where falling American interest rates and the strength of the pound lead to advances in the longer-dated stock of £1 the morning. These gains were held throughout the day, though no further advances were made. Even the Iranian-American air skirmish failed to dampen enthusiasm at lunchtime, although trading was light, and it closed at the same level £1 better on the day. Shorts also saw £1 gains though by the afternoon the shares were closing slightly off a top. Mining shares dipped once again, with a \$12 fall in the price to \$513.5 in the

afternoon, and a small rise in New York when the markets opened, failed to boost the London shares.

At the close the FT index was slightly off its top lunchtime level at 436.7—4.5 up on the day.

For the second day running blue chip stocks were forced to follow a lead set by the oil and gas sectors, but the ICI received attention because of its North Sea interests, but finished unchanged at 362p, as did Glaxo at 188p. Becton at 118p and Courtauld at 66p were also unchanged, but BAT Industries, with results due today, attracted interest and gained 5p to 231p. Pilkington added 2p to 203p and Unilever dipped 1p to 416p. Fisons gained 5p to 384p.

George Ewer, the Grevy-Gron coaches people, returned from suspension 2½p down at 47p, after paying £1.24m for privately-owned Eastern Trac-

tors Holdings. Fine Arts Developments made a 14m bid for Wilson Brothers and lost 3p to 55p while Wilson jumped 12p to 34p. During the day Clifford's Dairies forged ahead by 28p to 120p, with the "A" shares showing a 2½p improvement at 101p while its directors said that the Unigate takeover approach was unwelcome. Unigate eased 1p to 113p.

A 46 per cent growth in profits gave Tarmac a 12p spurt to 240p, but Alpine Holdings slipped 8p to 93p on the warning about current trading. Disappointing profits also left Petrochem 9p down at 18p.

In timber, bid favourite Mollinson-Denny fell back by 2p to 69p while Montague L Meyer gained the same amount to 103p. Owen Owen continued to rise steadily, going from 125p to 133p while Elys of Wimbledon, in which it has a near 30 per cent stake, finished 17p up at 157p.

The ever-bubbling oil sector saw large rises, after Carless Capel announced that it had found hydrocarbon indications in Hampshire. The share price rose 14p to 117p. International Thomson gained 36p to 410p and stories about the United States West Coast find pushed up Premier 3½p to 79½p. IC Gas also rose 30p to 794p, while Charterhall gained 4p to 70p. KCA International moved up by the same amount to 71p, but its offshore Berkeley Exploration dropped back 1p to 135p.

Gains among the major stocks were less pronounced, with BP adding 2p to 332p, Shell 4p to 346p while Barmah was unchanged at 198p. Ultramar rose 12p to 628p and Lasso put on 5p to 568p.

In stores, Boots went up 4p to 187p with results due soon, while House of Fraser fell 2p to 133p as more speculative support came in for the group

barling over its dividend payments.

Gold shares showed losses of around 50p in a day which reflected the easier bullion price on the other side of the Atlantic. Although there was some Cape and continental buying in the morning, and prices closed at the top, the dealers were able to make little of the threats between Iran and the United States. Anglo-American Gold dipped £1 to £341 1/16 while Randfontein fell 11/16 to £27 11/16. St Helena was £1 down at £141, while Vaal Reef finished at £231 5/8, 7/16 down. RTZ gained 2p to 370p and De Beers deferred dipped 8p to 375p.

MFI Furniture's share price continued on its downward descent by dropping 1p to 55p yesterday, as a large line of 200,000 shares went through the market. But the seller may have jumped the gun as last week's revised profits forecast of around £16.6m for the year by chairman, Mr Arthur Snitham, may now prove to be ultra-conservative as margins improve. A likely outcome could be in the region of £17m.

Equity turnover for April 29 was £73.288m (number of bargains 11,821). The most active stocks according to Exchange Telegraph were Carless Capel, Ocean Transport, Premier, IC Gas, BP, Shell, Tricentral, F and O, Bat Industries, BTR, Blue Circle Industries, Bass, National Westminster, Charterhall, and ICI.

Second-half drop slows Bunzl

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Second-half profits from Bunzl Pulp & Paper fell by £610,000 because of weakening demand and pressure on margins in the final quarter. After the 22 per cent increase at the interim stage, this left the taxable surplus 7 per cent higher at £13.7m for the year to December 31. Turnover was up by 11 per cent to £230m.

The figures included a £359,000 pretax profit, and £67m at sales from the Austrian subsidiary unil & Biach, which was sold after the year end for £11.6m. Although this was less than book value, and Bunzl had to provide £4.46m to cover the difference, the sale reduces group borrowings by £18.7m and the gearing ratio falls from 46 per cent to 10 per cent.

Bunzl earns over half of its profits overseas and at the pre-tax level the rise in sterling during 1979 cost the group £1.3m. However, the overseas

subsidiary companies still made most of the running in 1979. United Kingdom trading profits were down from £5.6m to £5.5m, but profits from Europe were up by three-quarters to £4.2m and the other overseas operations—with the exception of the American contingents—showed a small improvement.

Trading profits showed a strong recovery on the pulp and paper merchandising side, rising from £1m to £2.1m. Manufacturing, which includes the traditional cigarette filter business, produced £3.4m against £9.1m.

Trading conditions in 1980 remain difficult and Bunzl is making no forecasts.

Down 2p to 97p, the shares yield 9.7 per cent. The p/e ratio on stated earnings is 3.3. Bunzl's associated company, American Filtrona Corporation, owns 10.3 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Luis Gordon profits more than doubled

By Catherine Guan

Sherry and port shipper Luis Gordon more than doubled his pre-tax profits to £475,000—from £180,000—in 1979, after interest costs of £22,000. The dividend rose by a third, with a gross yield of 3.83 per cent at 56p a share. Trading profits came to £1.2m, against £764,000 in 1978.

Margins on sherry trading, by far the largest of its liquor distribution interests, improved. Sherry accounted for 82 per cent of group sales of £16.1m. This included duty, but excluded VAT on roughly £15m of United Kingdom sales.

Luis Gordon has acted as the United Kingdom agent for Domestique sherry, and now wines, since 1922. Domestique, in turn, owns just over half of Gordon's equity.

The group's sherry sales in 1979 rose 8 per cent in volume terms—or 60,000 cases—in spite of a virtually static United Kingdom sherry market. More sherry was sold in the United Kingdom through supermarkets than specialised retailers for the first time. Other drinks, including port, Spanish, French and German wines, distributed by Gordon increased their combined sales volume by a quarter. The first quarter of 1980 went well. The group regarded the March Budget increases in VAT as reasonable. Now it is looking for a fall in interest rates before the pre-Christmas re-stocking season.

Options list decision

The traded options pitch on the Stock Exchange floor has finally decided what stocks to add to the 13 in which contracts are already quoted. P & O and Lloyds are to join the list on May 29, the beginning of a new series of options.

The decision has been germinating since the Budget. It has taken time for the Council to decide, because it is thought, it was uncertain whether

Lloyds would attract an institutional as well as a speculative following.

The opportunity is also being taken to delete Boots because it is full.

The decisions flow from the Chancellor's move to tax options on the same basis as warrants rather than as wasting assets. They are cautious because business is taking time to pick up. Yesterday only 365 deals were arranged.

Cavenham Inc plans to control Diamond

By Anthony Hilton

Cavenham Inc, the American of Sir James Goldsmith's ornamental food group near Occidentale, is planning to buy control of Diamond International Corporation, a huge United States logging pulp and timber company. Diamond has sales of over \$1.5m a year, and profits in 1978 of \$54m.

Cavenham already owns at 5.6 per cent of Diamond's stock. But it apparently disposes of Diamond's recent attempts to merge with another set products group Brooks-Scanlon, and has filed a court action in Delaware to block the deal.

A statement Cavenham issued was firmly opposed to offer which it considered unfair to Diamond's shareholders. It claimed that the material, which is the intention the company produced to explain the offer, is misleading. And it said that "to protect its investment" it will offer to purchase significant portion of non-voting stock.

Cavenham has not yet reached a formal bid. But it has to move fast as Diamond shareholders meet on 14 to approve the merger with Brooks-Scanlon. A spokesman for the company, Cavenham, was unable to

clarify why the Brooks-Scanlon deal was considered unfair, but before being approached by Diamond, Brooks-Scanlon was on the point of merging with another company. It called that deal off because Diamond offered a considerably higher price.

Cavenham might be unwilling to see its shareholding diluted by what it sees as a costly acquisition, analysts on Wall Street noted.

There was speculation, too that Cavenham had long been considering a bid for Diamond, but would find the combined company too large to swallow. Diamond itself is an attractive, asset-rich company with 1.4 million acres of timber. It shocked Wall Street two years ago by revaluing its assets and throwing up a \$400m surplus. But its trading performance has been dull and margins have declined steadily for the past five years.

Roughly one-third of its earnings come from packaging and a fifth each from timber and a retail chain on the West Coast and New England which sells building supplies and wood for construction.

A spokesman for Diamond refused to discuss the Cavenham approach. Efforts to reach Cavenham's lawyer at the court documents filed on Monday also proved unsuccessful.

Briefly

Ladbroke Group's report and accounts for 1979 have been delayed by the printing dispute, but the group says that it will show a 22½p—boosted by a £22.5m surplus from property revaluations. Mr Cyril Steia, chairman, says that because a large part of revenue derives from "luxury" spending, "Our businesses are generally immune from down turns in the economy." He adds that the pattern of trade in 1980 has been "good". To avoid delay in dividend payments the 6.5p proposed final has been replaced by a second interim.

Henderson Administration, the city-based international investment management group, has formed a subsidiary, Henderson Pension Fund Management. The new company will be headed by Mr Colin Dwyer, who has been responsible for Henderson's pension fund development since 1977.

Nat Bank of Hungary: An agreement on a \$250m loan to the National Bank of Hungary was signed in London yesterday. Loan is to run for seven years and the management group includes National Westminster Bank, Manufacturers Hanover, Dresdner Bank and Credit Lyonnais.

English National Invest: Gross interest for year to March 31, 1980, £253,000 against £225,000 in previous year. Earnings per share preferred 2.28p (2.10p), deferred 4.24p (3.5p). Preferred final 1.74p gross (3.18p gross), deferred final 3.45p gross (4.54p gross).

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BOCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Crdts	17%
Hoare & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 18%, up to £25,000 19%, over £25,000 19.5%.

Visitors to Britain interested in INDUSTRIAL DOORS

For returning home please telephone David Arrowsmith to discuss industrial doors and security systems in your country. Mutually beneficial.

SHUTTER DOORS LTD.
Wharf Road Industrial Estate,
Pittville, Notts. NG16 6LE
Tel. Ripley (0773) 811081
Telex: 577370

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
2728 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

1979-80	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	%	P/E
39	60 Airsprung Group	66	—	6.7	10.2	*3.9
30	26 Armitage & Rhodes	31	—	3.8	12.3	*2.0
75	185 Bardon Hill	275	—	13.8	5.0	*8.1
31	80 County Cars Pref	94	—	5.0	5.3	*10.3
12	63 Deborah Ord	112	—	7.9	7.0	7.0
28	88 Frank Horsell	101	—	12.8	12.7	*4.6
29	98 Frederick Parker	107	—	16.5	15.4	*4.1
36	102 George Blair	69	—	5.2	2.5	9.8
70	45 Jackson Group	112	—	7.2	11.0	9.1
33	111 James Burrough	285	—	14.3	6.4	*5.8
30	242 Robert Jenkins	22	—	0.8	5.3	*3.0
32	175 Torday Limited	134	—	12.0	16.0	—
34	111 Twinlock Ord	48	—	2.6	5.4	10.2
30	70 Twinlock 12% ULS	48	—	—	—	8.8
23	23 Unilock Holdings	94	—	4.4	4.6	*5.2
36	46 Unilock Holdings New	195	—	12.1	6.2	—
39	42 Walter Alexander	—	—	—	—	—
15	136 W. S. Yeates	—	—	—	—	—

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15



into the 80's

Extracts from the Annual Report and Accounts and the foreword to shareholders by the Chairman, Trevor Holdsworth.

In a year that was bedevilled more than most by adverse circumstances, we achieved a further overall improvement in the Group's financial results in 1979.

The turnover amounted to £1,961 million, an increase of £206 million, and the trading surplus rose £20 million to £116 million.

The most serious setback was the engineering unions' industry-wide prolonged strike in the United Kingdom which is estimated to have reduced profits in 1979 by some £15 million.

In the rest of Europe we experienced a strong trading performance, which reflects the benefit of our Continental expansion.

This is seen in the geographical division of our turnover and trading surplus, as follows:-

	Turnover		Trading Surplus	
	1979	1978	1979	1978
	£ million		£ million	
United Kingdom	1,339	1,214	65	56
Rest of Europe	430	394	42	32
Rest of World	192	147	9	8
	1,961	1,755	116	96

Transmissions operations world-wide continued to benefit from the expansion of the production

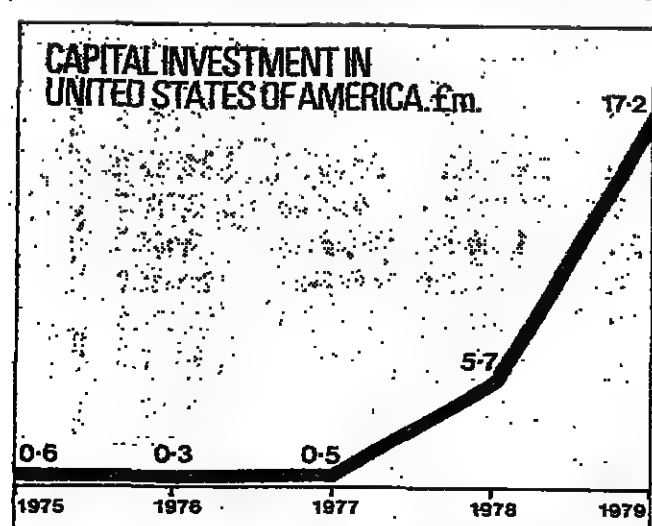
of front-wheel-drive passenger cars requiring constant velocity joints.

Capital expenditure in 1979 was £108.6 million of which £67 million was in the United Kingdom.

The people we employ round the world



	1979	1978
Europe	69,115	68,831
United Kingdom	14,631	14,461
Rest of Europe	15,170	15,110
Asia	974	847
Australia	2,483	2,315
Africa	1,951	945
America	104,324	102,509



The graphs show the investment in the rest of Europe and in North America over the past five years.

Against an increasingly unsettled background in 1979 we continued with our major programme of strategic realignment, aimed at simplifying and concentrating the Group's businesses and the accompanying management reorganisation.

Manufacturing capacity for the production of constant velocity joints on the Continent and in the United Kingdom is being expanded in line with the demand for these components.

Our first plant in the United States of America for the production of constant velocity joints will be commissioned in May this year and will commence delivery in July.

We are already well advanced with the second and larger facility which will be commissioned in May 1981.

Our involvement in the international distribution of automotive accessories and replacement parts was significantly increased with major developments and acquisitions in the United Kingdom and the United States.

The acquisition of the Sheepbridge Group during the year widened our manufacturing range of automotive components in the United Kingdom as well as further increasing our autoparts distribution activities.

Our trading results for 1979 in brief		
	1979	1978
	£ million	£ million
Turnover	1,961.0	1,754.7
Surplus before depreciation	181.9	157.7
Depreciation	66.0	61.4
Profit before taxation	101.4	87.3
Taxation	44.2	41.6
Dividends	32.1	26.3
Retained profit	0.7	13.3
Capital expenditure	108.6	85.3

GUEST KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS LTD

If you would like a copy of the 1979 Annual Report and Accounts please write to: Guest Keen and Nettlefolds Limited, GPR Dept., GKN House, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LG Tel: 01-242 1616 Telex: 24911

FINANCIAL NEWS

More talk at bid for Owen Owen

By Michael Clark

Further active buying yesterday, in shares of Liverpool-based stores group, Owen Owen again renewed speculation that bid developments may be just around the corner.

The shares rose 8p to 133p yesterday, compared with the group's share price of 114p just over a week ago. This has led to suggestions that the group, which is controlled by the Owen family, interests, may have received a bid for its 20 odd stores scattered throughout the country including the prime Leamington Spa store.

But the main attraction to the group comes with its 29.9 per cent holding in Elys of Wembley and Grant Bros (Croydon) in which it holds 15 per cent. Shares of Elys, with assets of over £4 a share, in turn rose 17p to 157p while Grant Bros, with asset-backing of 215p, expanded 10p to 95p.

Alpine faces tough year

By Peter Wainwright

Mr James Gulliver, chairman of Alpine Holdings faces a stern test this year. He prepares for it in the soundest possible way: "we are actively seeking to add other new activities. However, at least the first half of the current year is likely to be very disappointing," he says, for the year as a whole pre-tax profits could be down depending on how fast interest rates come down too.

None of this shows through the figures for the year to January 31, last. Sales rose 22 per cent to £33.17m, with double glazing and replacement windows accounting for £20.8m, a 28 per cent increase. Pre-tax profits rose 44 per cent to £2.76m with double glazing accounting for £1.8m. The biggest increase came from Dolphin Showers, whose profits soared from £543,000 to £1.2. Earnings a share went ahead from 10.59p to 15.82p, showing an 81 per cent increase in dividend to 4.25p a share.

Mr Gulliver reports that Al-



Mr James Gulliver, chairman of Alpine Holdings.

pine Double Glazing had to absorb the costs of starting up a new factory at Tenfield Lea, County Durham, and a further extension of its distribution depot network. Prices also lagged

behind inflation. Dolphin did outstandingly well.

Dolphin continues to do well, but double glazing has become an industry where the going is tough and one dominated by small operators. Alpine's sales have fallen sharply.

There is, however, an impression that the chairman is looking ahead with the utmost caution, that he has costs already well in hand and that acquisitions are being sought. Even so, the fact remains that double glazing demand and a mild winter will have hit double glazing hard.

Mr Gulliver placed 750,000 of his shares with institutions last June, but he extended the expiring management contract of his private investment company until January next.

The shares are down from a 1979-80 high of 133p to 93p, or 8p down yesterday on trading fears. Asked yesterday whether he planned to buy more Alpine shares, he replied: "It is quite possible. It all depends on the price."

Fine Art bids for Wilson Bros -at last

By Michael Clark

The City has never been short of takeover stories, but yesterday it lost one of its oldest when greetings card group Fine Art Developments finally bid for Wilson Bros following 12 years of negotiations.

In an agreed bid worth £4.3m, Fine Art has agreed to offer one ordinary share plus 56p in cash for every three ordinary shares of Wilson Bros. At present, the Staffordshire-based Fine Art holds 24.4 per cent of the company plus the 2.1 per cent held by its own pension fund making a total of 26.5 per cent. In addition, the directors of Wilson Bros, which also publish greetings cards, have agreed to part with their holdings representing about 5.7 per cent of the total, while at the same time, urging shareholders to part with their interests.

The board of Fine Art has been assured of the stake held by the Wilson family and its nominees, which it feels will give it overall control.

Shares of Wilson Bros greeted the news with a jump of 12p to 34p. But while one jobber in the market agreed that the bid had taken most of the market by surprise, speculations regarding the two companies' future were rampant.

Net profits were £87.5m, against £69.6m, on revenues of £1,385m, compared with £1,186m the year before.

Net profits for the year were £277m, or £7.60 a share, compared with £244m and £6.35 a share in 1978. Sales for the year rose to £4,785m from £4,179m. The backlog of orders at the cash offer of 56p.

Rowe & Pitman for Boston

By Catherine Guan

An increasing number of British financial institutions are linking up with their United States counterparts as more American institutions, particularly the giant pension funds, wake up to the investment opportunities outside their own continent.

United Kingdom merchant bank like Robert Fleming and Warburg have supplied United States institutions with advice for New York offices for some years. The latest foray into the United States market comes from the United Kingdom broker, Rowe & Pitman.

It is logical to have a branch between the West Coast Office and the United Kingdom's main broker, Rowe & Pitman's spokesman Mr David Russell.

Rowe & Pitman has had a handful of clients in Boston for some time. Their increasing interest in overseas markets triggered the decision to open the office there. Business opens on 13 May. The office will be run by Bostonian Mr Richard Murray, ex-United States broker, and Mr A. G. Becker, backed up by visiting Rowe & Pitman analysts and partners.

Rowe & Pitman considers itself "almost uniquely placed" to put United States institutions into any market in Europe, as well as South Africa, and the Middle and Far East.

Foreign competition comes from Japanese brokers already established in New York.

Volkswagen profits up 19pc on record deliveries

International

Volkswagenwerk made profits of Dm438m (£102m) in 1979, up 19 per cent from 1978, in a year marked by record worldwide deliveries totalling 2.51m vehicles.

Profits for the VW group, meanwhile, rose 16.2 per cent to Dm667m and turnover rose 14.9 per cent to Dm3,700m in 1979, the first year in which results for Triumph Werke Nuremberg and Chrysler Motors do Brasil were incorporated into the group results.

Domestic sales were Dm12,500m, up 11.3 per cent from the year earlier, while foreign sales grew by 17.5 per

Bethlehem Steel lower

Bethlehem Steel's net earnings in the first quarter of 1980 fell to \$54.4m from \$59.2m a year earlier on sales of \$1,950m, up from \$1,750m in the first quarter of 1979.

The company said that sales rose in the first quarter because of higher selling values for steel products and increased revenues from shipyard operations.

The company also attributed the sales rise to a shift in the mix of products shipped with lower sales to the automotive market and higher sales to the construction and machinery markets.

had risen by 3.4 per cent in the first three months of 1980 to a total of 656,000 units.

He said he expected returns to be "satisfactory" in 1980 barring "unusual" added costs from raw material price increases or foreign exchange fluctuations.

Sales in the Western European market outside West Germany rose by 17.7 per cent to 520,500 vehicles with sharpest growth recorded in France, Italy and Great Britain. In the United States, deliveries rose by 19.5 per cent to 334,700 vehicles.

North Broken Hill

North Broken Hill Holdings of Melbourne reported estimated net profits of A\$26.78m for the first three quarters to March 31, up from A\$11.85m a year earlier.

Estimated net mining profits were A\$14.5m, against A\$6.04m the year before, on mine production valued at A\$84m, compared with A\$43.5m.

Old Mutual

The South African mutual life assurance society Old Mutual has begun discussions with the board of Tiger Oats and National Milling Co and Imperial Cold Storage and Supply with a view to restructuring its interest in food and related industries, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange said.

It said the quotations of Tiger Oats and Imperial Cold Storage were suspended yesterday in Johannesburg and London at the request of the companies, pending the announcement.

De Beers expects diamond sales to rise

From Michael Prest

Johannesburg. Diamond sales are likely to be higher this year than in 1979, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers, says in his latest annual report.

But demand for stones smaller than one carat is still weak and, after a good first quarter, sales for the rest of the year will depend on the American market.

Mr Oppenheimer warns that high interest rates in the cutting centres are increasing the buyers' financing problems, thereby adding to the uncertainty of trade conditions.

Production at Consolidated Diamond Mines, the huge property in Namibia, fell by 246,000 carats last year, to 1.65m carats. CDM now pays about 64 per cent of its unrecovered profits, thought to be about Rand 200m, in tax and loan levy to Namibia. The company's contribution to De Beers's Rand 742m profit was down to 18 per cent.

CDM was one of the eight mines out of 13 in the company whose production grades fell last year. The Finch Mine, near Kimberley, is to raise production from 2.5m carats a year, to 4.5m. A Rand 60m expansion programme should be completed within two years.

United Capitals

to pay 20p a share

The board of United Capitals Investment Trust will propose,

at an extraordinary general meeting on May 21, that the company be wound up voluntarily.

The company has been selling investments in listed securities and expects that the net proceeds will enable the liquidator to make cash distributions of more than 20p a share.

Meanwhile, the board hopes that the liquidator will be able to make a first capital distribution of 20p a share within a month of passing the special resolution.

Pochin's foresees

healthy workload

Turnover for Pochin's, builders and civil engineering contractors, for half year to November 11, 1979, was £7.3m compared with £6.7m a year earlier. Pre-tax profit was £252,000 against £273,400.

Chairman says that having regard to the economic situation, the board is reasonably satisfied with the results, and forecasts a healthy workload for the immediate future. The interim dividend is held at 1.24p gross.

Danish Bacon hit

by poor market

Danish Bacon Company is experiencing the poorest market for its products for some years as high interest rates force major de-stocking by

customers and indeed a general stagnation of business.

The chairman says that the current period would see some emphasis on economies to contain costs but a substantial improvement in business climate would be necessary for profits to be maintained.

D. Bramall looks

for acquisition

The chairman of D. Bramall says that the first three months of the current year have produced excellent results, considerably exceeding target.

He says the company is in a position to successfully combat the problems it is likely to encounter, and that he expects to be able to report an acquisition very shortly. One or two other situations which the company is looking at are expected to come to fruition before the end of the year.

Harris Queensway and Henderson-Kent

offer for Hoffmann goes unconditional

The offer on behalf of Harris Queensway for Henderson-Kent have become unconditional in all respects. Acceptances of the offer on shares in issue prior to the reorganisation of the share capital, have been received in respect of 4.96m ordinary and 1.18m preference, representing 92.8 per cent and 92.9 per cent of the shares not already owned by Harris.

Harris now owns 94.0 per cent of the ordinary capital as constituted before reorganisation. Offers remain open for acceptance until further notice except that the cash and shares alternative no longer applies.

Reckitt & Colman

expect US upturn

Mr J. Clemonson, chairman of Reckitt & Colman, says that given the problems created by the economic conditions of the world, the board does not pretend that it is going to be easy to maintain progress in all the group's markets.

The board confidently expected the North American results to increase from their present low level and that therefore there will be an improvement in overall results.

Accounts show payments to former directors of £70,000 as compensation for loss of office and £46,050 as ex-gratia payments.

Offer for Hoffmann

goes unconditional

Burns Philp's offer to acquire S. Hoffmann, has gone unconditional. Acceptances of the offer, together with shares acquired and shares agreed to be acquired now total 59.17 per cent of Hoffmann. Acceptances of the cumulative preference offer represent some 67.6 per cent of Hoffmann's preference capital.

Ford loses \$473m in US as sales fall sharply

The Ford Motor Co yesterday announced a domestic loss of \$473m (about £220m) in the first quarter of this year as sales fell dramatically.

Ford said the loss would have been deeper except for a non-recurring gain of \$91m as a result of a recently approved

tax treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom. In the same period last year the company made a domestic profit of \$220m.

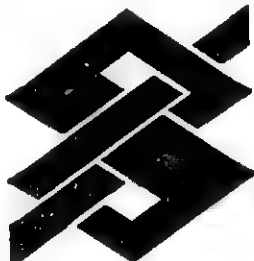
The company did not provide its losses for its North American car operation. Instead, it disclosed that all of its operations

in North America, including its profitable financial unit, posted an after-tax loss of \$495m. Pre-tax figures also were not given.

Car and truck sales in the United States and Canada fell by almost 44 per cent in the quarter to 655,047 units from 1.18m units in 1979.

Mr Philip Caldwell, chairman, said Ford's losses in the United States were caused by high inflation, rising energy costs and other factors.

Outside North America, Ford said its profit slid by 9.2 per cent to \$331m from \$361m a year earlier.



BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.

CONSOLIDATED AND CONDENSED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS

Assets	31.12.75	31.12.76	31.12.77	31.12.78	31.12.79
Cash and due from banks	1,142.0	1,344.7	1,088.1	2,787.7	1,887.0
Loans	26,166.8	31,932.4	39,023.9	42,499.8	42,837.4
Securities	429.7	506.9	729.8	1,010.0	864.4
Bank premises and equipment	373.4	370.3	900.7	815.0	694.2
Other assets	1,094.4	4,772.4	4,983.9	1,965.3	3,383.0
TOTAL ASSETS	29,206.3	38,926.7	46,736.4	49,057.8	49,246.0
Liabilities					
Capital and reserves	2,457.5	2,688.6	3,547.5	4,057.5	3,269.6
Deposits	17,537.7	23,226.3	26,565.1	22,729.2	16,074.9
Demand	9,129.6	9,839.7	11,019.8	8,059.9	6,772.7
Time	8,408.1	13,386.6	15,545.3	14,669.3	9,302.2
Funds borrowed	1,367.4	1,504.0	1,760.7	8,654.2	15,644.3
Funds for refinancing	5,882.5	8,014.0	11,341.5	11,804.3	10,979.9
Other liabilities	1,961.2	3,493.8	3,521.6	1,812.6	3,277.3
TOTAL LIABILITIES	29,206.3	38,926.7	46,736.4	49,057.8	49,246.0

The figures shown above are the conversion of Cruzeiros into U.S. dollars at the rate prevailing on the respective balance sheet dates.

FOREIGN NETWORK

Abidjan, Amsterdam, Antofagasta, Asunción, Atlanta, Bogotá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chicago, Ciudad Vieja, Cochabamba, Colón, Concepción, Dallas, Frankfurt, Geneva, Grand Cayman, Hamburg, Houston, Lagos, La Paz, Lima, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manama-Bahrain, Mexico City, Miami, Milan, Montevideo, New York, Oporto, Panama City, Paris, Paris-Opera, Paysandu, Puerto Presidente Stroessner, Quito, Rivera, Rome, Rotterdam, San Francisco, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Santiago de Chile, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Valparaiso, Vienna, Washington and Zurich.

New branches and representative offices to be opened shortly in other countries.

Banking correspondents throughout the world, and over 1,300 full branches in Brazil.

LONDON BRANCH

15/17 King Street, EC2P 2NA.
Telephone: 01-606 7101. Telex: 8812381

Luis Gordon Group Limited 1979

Sales rose 25% to £16,096,000

Profit before tax rose 164% to £475,000

Earnings per share rose from 2.85p to 8.19p

Net Assets per share rose from 25p to 36p

Comment on results Luis Gordon's main business is the importing and marketing of Domecq Sherry and wines, Graham's Port, Glayva Whisky Liqueur and a range of other wines, liquors and spirits.

The preliminary results for 1979 demonstrate continued substantial improvement in sales and profit before tax.

The growth in sales reflects the Group's success in increasing the sales of Domecq Sherry and in developing the sales of its other brands.

Profit before taxation was up by 164% despite a substantial rise in interest charges.

Due to the available reliefs, no tax will be paid other than Advance Corporation Tax on the dividend.

Extraordinary Item The repayment during the year of the USS1,850,000 Subordinated Loan resulted in an exchange gain of £217,000.

Dividend A dividend is proposed of 15p per share (1978-1p).

Future prospects Sales and trading profits for the first quarter are ahead of the figures achieved in the same period last year, and while the results for the full year will be heavily influenced by the economic climate and by the level of interest rates, it is hoped that further profit growth will be achieved.



By Appointment to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II Suppliers of Domecq Sherry Luis Gordon & Sons Ltd. London.

	1979	1978
£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	16,096	12,951
Trading Profit	1,197	764
Interest	(722)	(584)
Profit before taxation and extraordinary item	475	180
Taxation	(33)	(26)
Profit after taxation, but before extraordinary item	442	154
Extraordinary item	217	—
Profit after taxation and extraordinary item	659	154
Dividend	(81)	(54)
Retained profits	578	100
Earnings per share	8.19p	2.85p
Net Assets per share	36p	25p

Annual General Meeting Copies of the Annual Report will be posted to shareholders on Friday, 2nd May, 1980 and the Annual General Meeting will take place at the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, London SW1 on Wednesday, 28th May, 1980 at 12 noon.

10 week Management Courses
Tailor-made for the individual manager
 "Finest in the world" - FINANCIAL TIMES
 For further details please contact: Sylvia Priest (T)
 MISS Booth St. West, Manchester M15 6PL Tel: 061-273 2225

PUT IT ALL TOGETHER
at Manchester Business School

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts and oils lead the way

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 28. Dealings End, May 9. Settlement Day, May 19
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1979-80 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E			
BRITISH FUNDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E			
2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000	2000 2000 2000 2000			
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN				LOCAL AUTHORITIES				DOLLAR STOCKS				BANKS AND DISCOUNTS				BREWERY AND DISTILLERS			
INSURANCE				INVESTMENT TRUSTS				PROPERTY				RUBBER				TEA			
MINE				STUFFING				MISCELLANEOUS				T-Z				M-N			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK				STOCK			
STOCK				STOCK				STOCK											

14511

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL

ROLLS-ROYCE & NE

ROLLS-ROYCE

SILVER SHADOW H

June - 1977. 34,000 - m
Chief executive's
immaculately maintained
chauffeur. Le Mans blue, b
Everflex roof. Baigle inte
Stereo radio cassette
recorder. New carper
throughout. Full ser
hierarchy.
Car to seen by appointment

PRICE £28,000

OFFICE 01-283 9111

SITUATIONS WANT

0 YRS. OLD, Italian
tongue, fluent Spanish,
Spanish, degree econ
economics/typing, a look
into, available for transfer
Please tel. 301-6904
PUCATING LTV, 25,
a vision and varied sug
son). Sec. driving, tru
someone whose busi
interests, include learn
Box 0518 N.
SPAN. SPEAKING British
available for new posit
Esp. Speaks Japanese
10+ years experience
business, management,
licensing, marketing,
tunes and industrial
be available for intervi
or elsewhere, Box 10
Times.

FLAT SHAR
LATMAYE, 313 Br
Selective shoring—S
HARE-A-FLAT, 1251
professionals, 175 P
1265.
LATSHARE, 213 Pic
OSIR, Professional

1—JONNIE'S WOOD
share 1/2 with wife
Tel. 286 8144 after
HUNTINGTON, W.V.
in share room in
\$50 p.w. each.
CSE. 1000 before 1 p.m.
HUNTINGTON—Prof.
share house, C.R.; a
1000 257 225.
ALMA
O/R 257 256, 286 89
10 own room, shift at
prof. person 257 p.w.
7500.

2—Lady own room.
Luxury 1st, garden.
p.m.; incl. 434 8804
1000 257 225.
T.V.; in family home
seasonal man, 250 p.w.
ing breakfast. Telephone
3131 3104

3—Lady own room.
charming female 28.
charming female 28.
charming female 28.

[illegible]

ANTALS AND BU

SKINGER PUPPIES, 12
masks. unoculated/E.
Dartford 1906.

BEAUTIFUL PEP.—Brown B
female 36 months
needs no home with no
01-361 252.

ANTALS

Keith
Carale Grove
C 629 6604

We have a large
selection of flats,
houses in many of
residential districts.
From £70-£600 p
CONTACT JENNIFER RUI
FOR IMMEDIATE ATTEN
43 North Audley Street

Arund Town Place
129 Island Park Ave.
Offer wide selection
excellent furnished prop-
in good locations from \$
\$500 weekly.
Call us on
225 9788

room bath 1 single bed room
C.H. Long 1st. C.
American school. \$200 p

WINE. EDON. Super.
house, 3 recep.
baths, 3 W.C.
beds., 1 single bed,
bed/study, C.H. Gar
Well decorated and
throughout. \$200 .

BLANKENHATH. large furni
house. 2 recep.
bed., 2 single beds,
bed/study, 1 ba
fitted kitchen, C
Garrett overlooking health
Charming 2 or 4rv.
family or 4 prof. shar
p.w. \$150

21540 7112

CHESTERTONS
MAIDA VALE, W.9
Furn. Flats in modern bl
available. Bos. Executives
double bed, recep. 2 ba
ing. 212. Bath 3/8/13 m
£125. £85 + £75 per wk. A
now.

TOTTERIDGE, N.30
Furn. down house in n
develop. L. with Tennis/Sq
Court, 2 double beds.
double bed., 2 recep., 2 ba
kit. dining. 212. C.B. G.
Aval. now 1/35 w/e. £150
w/s.

FLORENCE CT. W.9.

Second flr. furn. Flat. 1 do
bed.. open-plan recep./dini
kitchen. bath. Newby furn.,
portage. C.H., C.H.w. 2
Aval. now 2 yrs. £125 per
01-286 4811

SURCH BROS & PART
London's leading furnished
and management agents.—
0689. 7935.

STAMPSTEAD NW3. Well fur
1 bed. 1 recep flat. Co.le
decor. Great value £70
Nathan Wilson & Co. 794

MULTIPLE EDWARDIAN
House, bridge of Redford
Chiswick. Luxuriously fitted
with colour T.V. video
washing machine etc. garden
plentiful small cypress garden
double bedrooms, 10 mins
from 10 mins. airport. **£120,000**
Phone 01-387 9494, **ONE**
daytime.

ON in private Tudor house
Southgate Tube. Fitted cupboards
carpets c.50. Overlooking park
garden, **£55 p.w.** 01-888 8888

FLAT AND **HOME**
to sell and wanted in central
London. Kate Wilford
01-888 8888

W.C. 01-888 8888
single. **£50 p.w.** 332 8871

continued on pages 31 and 32

**The Times
Special Report**

All the subject matter
on all the

People with a
position to
maintain in the
world keep
informed with
The Times
Special
Reports